The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY MARCH 22, 1900 XXXIX—NO 1

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Tourist Tickets to Florida and Winter Resorts in the South.

Ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines will answer inquiries about low fares to Florida and winter resorts in the South. Full information concerning tourists' tickets, time of tables, etc., will be furnished free. Persons contemplating a Southern trip may secure valuable information on the subject by merely inquiring of the nearest representative of the Pennsylvania Lines, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O. Say where and when you wish to go, how many will be in the party, starting point, etc., and you will be promptly posted. The inquiry will not cost much effort—it will save considerable bother in arranging details, as they will be looked after gratis.

Slusser's Vegetable Pills rouse the liver to healthy action, give tone to the stomach and invigorate the kidneys. At druggists.

Agents on salary of $15 00 per week and expenses; the greatest agent seller ever produced; every stock and poultry raiser buys it on sight. Hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Don't be Deceived

Buy only Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. The only sure cure. 10c and 25c at all druggists.

Life and Death Fight.

W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5 00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles." Regular sizes 50c and $1 00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion and builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. Guaranteed.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed, but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25c a box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March 20, 1900:

LADIES.

Cook, Mrs. Mary E.	Miller, Miss F. C.
Harris, Miss Mary	Pusback, Mrs.
Johnston. Miss Della Rogers. Mrs. W. S. S.	
Hasson, Miss Lizzie M.	
McGinnis, Mrs. Barnard	
Yeomans, Mrs. E. C.	

MEN.

Bloomis, John	Moser, Albert D.
Custer, John	Mosser, Albert
Early, Farkin	Paul, M. F
Flosson, Jim	Siffert, John
Forde, C.	Smith, A.
Harris, H. D.	Wagney, Grace
Martin, Otis (2)	Whitney, J. Frank
Mellick, Chas.	Wiggins, Leslie

PACKAGES.

Gamber, Chas.
Miller, Miss Alice

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

"Carry Sunshine With You."

A bright, fresh, sunny face is always inspiring, and it always denotes good health as well as a happy heart. Many faces that were once overcast with gloom have been made bright and sunny by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures all dyspeptic symptoms, strengthens the nerves and tones up and invigorates the whole system.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills, the non-irritating cathartic. Sold by all druggists.

WARNING TO BOERS.

England's Threat If Property Is Wantonly Destroyed.

WILL LEVY ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

That Is, If the Resources of the Transvaal Are Not Adequate—Republics Apparently to Be Administered as Crown Colonies—Buller May Soon Move.

LONDON, March 21.—While there is a lull in the military operations, the present surroundings of the war show interesting developments. The colonial office has telegraphed to Cape Town the text of the proclamation concerning the destruction of property. This will not be published in London until after its promulgation in South Africa; but it is known that it will convey an intimation that any wanton destruction of British property during the war will be regarded as warranting a claim for compensation and of justifying a levy upon private property, should the resources of the Transvaal prove inadequate.

In the house of commons parliamentary secretary of the war office, George Wyndham, announced that the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, was about to issue a proclamation on the subject of the alleged threats of the Boers to destroy Johannesburg, and as to what the Boers may expect in the event of wanton destruction of British property.

The fact that the proclamation is issued by the colonial office is regarded as a significant indication that the republics will be administered as crown colonies. In this connection it is understood that the leaders of the opposition in parliament now admit that no other settlement is possible since the republics insist upon their demand for absolute independence. In view of this the efforts of the liberals will be confined to securing in the settlement the best treatment for the Dutch population, including their disfranchisement.

There is no further information as to the movements of Sir Alfred Milner. It is regarded as certain, however, that he has gone to Bloemfontein to arrange for the temporary administration of the Free State.

Indications from Natal seem to show that General Buller's forward movement will not be long delayed.

The government has decided that Major General Sir Frederick Carrington shall command a colonial force of 5,000, including the 2,500 men Mr. Chamberlain asked from Australia.

They will be stationed on the northern Transvaal border, to prevent Boer retreat or an incursion into Rhodesia.

A statement comes from Pretoria, admitting that the Boer losses during the war exceed 7,000.

No fresh news has been received from Mafeking, but a Pretoria dispatch, dated Thursday, March 15, asserts that Colonel Plumer has not been able to advance south of Lobatsi.

STEYN THREATENS THE BURGHERS.

Will Have Shot Those Signing a Declaration Not to Fight the British.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 21.—The Boers blew up the railroad bridge over the Modder river, 14 miles north.

LONDON, March 21.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 20, containing the following:

"Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river.

"Mr. Steyn is circularing a notice, by means of dispatch riders, in reply to my proclamation, to the effect that any burgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us again will be treated as a traitor and shot.

"The Bloemfontein people are affording us every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for 500 beds.

"Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska, 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives.

FOUND WHITE FLAGS FLYING

British Troops Cordially Received West of Springfontein.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Donkersport, dated Monday, March 19, said:

"A reconnoissance toward Philippolis, 25 miles west of Springfontein, found the farms all flying white flags. The British troops were cordially received.

"It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say they have had enough."

SOME CUBANS FAVOR SBARRETTI.

Others, Among Them General Gomez, Opposed to Him.

HAVANA, March 21.—General Maximo Gomez addressed a letter to the committee which recently waited upon the bishop of Havana, Monsignor Sbarretti, to present a protest against his continuance in the bishopric. In the course of the letter he says the committee ought not to have called upon the bishop, but should have summoned him before them to hear the result of "his own obstinacy and that of the pope."

On the other hand, a committee is being formed to protest against the action of the so-called popular committee which waited upon Monsignor Sbarretti. The organizers of the new committee have obtained a large number of signatures to an address that will be presented to the bishop, assuring him that the popular committee does not represent the Cuban people or the Cuban army.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC FEARED.

Thirty-One Cases Reported In One Day In Pittsburg—Water May Be Impure.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—A typhoid fever epidemic is imminent in this city. Thirty-one cases of the disease were reported from the bureau of health, the largest number of cases ever reported in one day. Of this number, 12 are from the Twenty-first ward. This ward has been a sufferer from typhoid for a number of years, and usually leads all the other wards in the number of cases.

Up to noon the following day, 20 cases were reported.

There is a general feeling that the large increase in the number of cases is caused by impure water. For some time the rivers have been high, and it is thought that all the refuse from the towns above the city is coming down. It is filled with germs of the disease.

The increase in the number of cases has caused talk about when the filtration plant will be started. As is well known all the money needed for this improvement has been provided and all that is necessary is to advertise for the bids.

It will take several years to complete this plant, and the people will have to suffer in the meantime. It is said there is a prospect of the new reservoir being completed next fall, and if it is, this will furnish some relief, as there will be a larger supply of water, and it will lay in the basins longer and settle.

The disease is not confined to any one section of the city, but it is strange that only one case is reported from the South Side district. The supply of water from this district comes from the Monongahela river. It is believed by some that the water in this river is purer than the Allegheny, as there are not so many towns along it.

SULZER: "BRITISH FORTS A MENACE!"

New Yorker Denounced Administration, After Corbin's Reply and House Tabled Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mr. Hull (Iowa), chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back from that committee in the house the following resolution introduced by Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.):

Resolved, That the secretary of war is hereby directed to inform the house of representatives as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, constructing and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget Sound and other places on the Pacific ocean, contiguous to the state of Washington and the district of Alaska.

The committee recommended that it lie upon the table.

The resolution had been referred to the war department Mr. Hull said, and came back with an endorsement containing the following:

"The information the department possesses on this and like cases has always been held to be confidential, and for good and sufficient reasons has not been made public.

"It is remarked, however, that Great Britain, so far as the department is informed, is in no instance erecting fortifications trespassing on our rights.

[Signed,] "H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant General."

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn submitted an indorsement, calling attention to that of the adjutant general.

Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) took the floor and delivered a scathing denunciation of the administration's alleged pro-English course, charging that it did nothing without the consent of Downing street; that the recent action of Secretary Hay was taken upon the request of Lord Salisbury, and defeated a concert of the European powers to intervene in South Africa, and charging, generally, that the English were erecting fortifications along the Canadian border that menaced the peace and welfare of this country.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried, 94 to 83. On demand of Mr. Sulzer, the yeas and nays were ordered.

The resolution was laid on the table, 110 to 97.

The Cabinet Meeting Held.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The postmaster general, who has just returned from the west, spoke of the political conditions in that section, and particularly with reference to the feeling on the pending Porto Rican tariff bill, at the cabinet meeting. Senators Spooner and Foraker had a conference with the president before the cabinet met, presumably on this bill, but so far as could be learned, no change in plans was agreed to or proposed.

MAY SETTLE WITHOUT TRIAL.

Carnegie Said to Have Conferred With Frick People.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—It was reported that Andrew Carnegie, D. M. Clemson, A. M. Moreland, President C. M. Schwab and James Gayley, of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, had reached a satisfactory settlement of the Carnegie-Frick trouble with Henry Phipps, Jr., and F. T. F. Lovejoy, former secretary of the company, representing the H. C. Frick side of the dispute at Atlantic City.

The attorneys of the Carnegie side assert that as far as they know, no negotiations for peace are being held, and some go even so far as to declare that Mr. Carnegie will consent to no compromise under any circumstances. But it is generally understood, in sources that cannot be disputed, a settlement will be arranged.

OFFER TO WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

John Rockefeller Proposes to Give $100,000, When Debt Is Raised.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 21.—President Caroline Hazard, at the close of the chapel service at Wellesley college, announced that John D. Rockefeller had promised to give Wellesley $100,000 when the college debt should be raised. The debt is about $96,000. By effort of the alumnae during the last two years more than $60,000 has been raised or pledged toward the incumbrance.

HELD BY GOEBELITES.

Reported That Golden Wants to Get Away.

DENIED HE WAS UNDER GUARD.

Declared He Would Do All He Could For His Friends, But Would Tell All He Knew—Rumored That a Mulatto Killed Goebel—Escaped to Mountains.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—Sergeant F. Wharton Golden, the man alleged to have made incriminating statements in the Goebel murder case, arrived here in company with his attorney, Smith Hayes. They came from Winchester. Their movements have been kept in the dark. Many rumors are in the air. One is that he is trying to get away from Goebel influences, but he is closely watched. Another report is that he is here for a further conference with Goebel attorneys today.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Special from Winchester say Golden was reported as saying:

"I will do all I can for my friends all the time." Golden is reported as saying; "but I must first be true to myself. When the time comes I will tell all I know. Whatever else may be said about me, I do not think I can be accused of being a liar, a coward or a Democrat, and I want it distinctly understood that I am not here under guard."

The story is rumored that Golden has divulged to the attorneys the name of the man who fired the shots that killed Goebel. The person mentioned is a mulatto, who formerly lived at Winchester, was prominent in the French-Eversole feud, and is known as a dead shot. This man is now supposed to be in the wilds of one of the mountain counties. There is evidence that this man was in Frankfort at the time of the shooting.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Third Avenue Stock Cornered, Which Caused Excitement—Other Features of Market.

NEW YORK, March 21.—There was a brilliant display of speculative pyrotechnics in the stock market yesterday, which was interesting and informing as a spectacle, but which must have been attended with very unpleasant circumstances for some one. The explosive outbreak took place in the New York traction group, and was precipitated by the official announcement that the Metropolitan street railway had secured a controlling interest in the Third avenue railroad. This at once confirmed the fears of the shorts, which have been quite acutely manifested for several days, that there was not a large enough supply of Third Avenue stock on the market to enable them to cover their unfilled contracts for delivery. In other words, the stock was cornered. The result, briefly stated, was a jump of nearly 17 points in the price on top of yesterday's rise of nearly 19 points.

The violent rise in the stock brought out large blocks from long holders, which caused many relapses and made wide and feverish fluctuations all day. But when the shorts attempted to supply their needs, the price always mounted buoyantly upward again. The New York public utilities have been the favorite field of operation by the bears for several days past, and the sympathetic strength imparted to the group by the Metropolitan-Third Avenue combination drove the shorts to cover with a rush. The extreme advances in the group were: Metropolitan, 11½; Brooklyn Transit, 7⅞; Consolidated Gas, 7; Brooklyn Union, 5; and Manhattan, 4¼.

Other stocks in which the short interest has been largely reflected the urgent demand from the shorts, notably Sugar, American and Continental Tobacco, People's Gas and Western Union, which rose 1⅜ to 3¼. Speculation in the railroad list was rather dull during the period of feverish excitement in the specialties, but later in the day an active and vigorous demand sprang up for Baltimore and Ohio, the Pacifics, some of the grangers, Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred and a number of less prominent stocks. Baltimore and Ohio was carried up 1¼. The highest prices were not maintained in any case, the violently speculative specialties showing the sharpest reactions, but the closing generally was rather easy below the best, and the net changes, though mostly gains, were very ragged as to uniformity. The iron and steel stocks were rather heavy, notably National Steel and Tennessee Coal.

The money market showed evidence of relaxation. The decline in price of government bonds indicates a process of liquidation which suggests that the recent level of prices prompted the changing of plans for taking out bank note circulation and the selling out of holdings of bonds.

The railroad bond market continued active, but price changes were rather irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,475,000 United States 2s refunding when issued, the 3s, old 4s, new 4s and 5s declined ½ in the bid price.

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A bulge of 50 cents in the price of May pork, the result of a small panic among shorts in that article, was the feature of trading on 'change Tuesday. The advance was due to fear of a corner, and the shorts' stocks and the market reacted quicker than it had risen, when the stuff once began to come on the market. May pork closed 2½c lower; lard and ribs, 5@7½c lower. Wheat was dull, but fairly steady, helped by better foreign demand, and closed ⅛@¼c higher. Corn declined ¼c, and oats closed a shade lower. A belief was prevalent that the markets were being manipulated by a clique of scalpers.

Revolution In Full Swing.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 21.—The British cruiser Alert arrived here from Colombian ports. She reported the revolution there was in full swing.

REPLY ACCUSED BRITISH.

Answer Made to Lord Roberts Denied Boer Wrongdoing—Roberts Shut Off Correspondence.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch was received at the war office from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 19, containing the following:

"'I have received the following reply to my telegram of March 11, to the presidents of the Free State and South African republics:

"'Your excellency's telegram reached me yesterday. I assure you nothing would grieve me more than that my burghers should make themselves guilty of a deed such as that laid to their charge by you. I am, however, glad to say that you must be mistaken. I have made personal inquiry of General Delarey, who was in command of our burghers at the place mentioned by you. He denies entirely that our burghers acted as stated by you, but he says that on Saturday, (the date being illegible) the British troops, when they were about 50 yards from our position, put up their hands as well as a white flag, whilst at the same time your cannon bombarded the said troops, with the result that Commandant DeBeer was wounded. Yesterday morning the head commandant wrote in his account of the battle as follows: 'The soldiers hoisted the white flag, but we were then fired at by the English cannons and compelled to charge.'

"'Perhaps it is not known to your excellency that the same thing happened at Sannakop, where, when a portion of the troops hoisted a white flag and put up their hands, and whilst our burghers were busy disarming them, another portion of the troops fired on our burghers; but some of the British troops were killed. It has also been reported that at the last battle of the Tugela, English cannon fired on troops who had surrendered.

"'With reference to the explosive bullet found in Cronje's laager and elsewhere, I can give your excellency assurance that such bullets were not purchased or allowed by the government. I, however, have no reason to doubt your statement, as I know many of the burghers of this state and of the South African republic took a large number of Lee-Metford rifles and dumdums and other bullets from British troops.

"'May I request your excellency, as the cable is closed to us, to make my reply known to your government and the neutral powers by cable.

[Signed] STATE PRESIDENTS.'"

The dispatch from Lord Roberts concluded as follows:

"As the inquiry into that matter proves his honor's allegations to be unfounded, and as I personally saw the holding up of hands which he denied, I have not thought it desirable to continue the correspondence."

HOW CAN WE PROTECT MISSIONARIES IN PERIL?

Too Far Inland For Warships—Germany's Ability Doubted—China Awaits That Country.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The state department is in a quandary to devise means to render effective protection to the American missionaries at Shantung. The difficulty lies in the fact that the missionaries have in most cases gone as far as 200 miles inland and are thus beyond reach of any aid that can be extended from a warship. Minister Conger's advices show that the situation is further complicated by the fact that the location of the present troubles is so far inland as to make it difficult to determine whether or not the "boxers" are operating in Shantung or across the border in Pechili province. If the threatened missionaries are in western Shantung, then a further question arises as to who is chargeable with their protection, China or Germany. The exact extent of the German sphere of influence is not definitely known here.

The attitude of the German authorities is the reason for the inability of the Pekin government to meet Mr. Conger's demand for punitory measures against the "boxers." The German minister at Pekin has informed Mr. Conger that his government is willing to extend to the American missionaries within the German sphere of influence the same measure of protection as is accorded to German missionaries. This, however, is not very reassuring, in view of the fact that the German military forces in Shantung have not so far as is known been augmented to a point where they are equal to the police in the whole province.

NEW ROUTE FOR COKE.

Cassatt Proposes to Bridge the Monongahela, Near Uniontown—Visited That Section.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—President Cassatt and a party of Pennsylvania railroad officials paid a visit to the vicinity of Uniontown and Brownsville.

The Pennsylvania is now constructing a branch from the Southwest Pennsylvania at Uniontown, across through the new Fayette county coke fields to the Monongahela river at the mouth of Brown's run, about 12 miles above West Brownsville. This branch is 14 miles long, will cost close to $1,000, including several lateral roads, and it will be made the main line of the Southwest to the river.

A bridge is contemplated across the Monongahela river at Brown's run, and a line to connect the branch from Uniontown will be built to West Brownsville this summer. It is claimed that President Cassatt has been anxious to have this line built, so that coke from the new fields and the old Connellsville region may be taken over the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston railroad.

White a Fugitive In Africa.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 21.—The mystery concerning the whereabouts of General White, fugitive quartermaster general of Michigan state troops, was solved when an intimate friend of the missing man received a letter from him, written in Cape Town, South Africa, dated Feb. 19. General White says he is sorry he did not remain in Michigan and fight his troubles out.

Wheeling Sent to Taku.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The secretary of the navy has received a cablegram from Admiral Watson, stating that the gunboat Wheeling had proceeded to Taku. She will be relieved by the Concord about May 10, and will go, as usual in the summer, to Unalaska, on the Alaskan coast.

KANSAS EDITOR SHOT.

Pulled Gun and Fired at Fleeing Enemy.

RESULT OF POLITICAL ROW.

Brother Editor Was Cast Into Jail For Libel, but This Man Had Been Acquitted—Had Just Stepped From Train, Then Was Wounded.

TROY, Kan., March 21.—Frank W. Elliott, editor of The Troy Times, a Democratic weekly newspaper, was shot in the arm and side by an unknown assailant as he alighted from a Grand Island passenger train here. Mr. Elliott drew his own revolver and fired several shots at his assailant, but could not recognize him in the darkness.

Mr. Elliott's friends insisted that the attempted assassination is traceable to a bitter political war.

Mr. Elliott had been arrested for libeling a political opponent, but escaped imprisonment. Pool Grinstead, editor of the Wathena Star, who has been with Elliott in his fight against the Republican leaders here, is serving a term in jail under a conviction for libel. Mr. Elliott is a prominent Fusionist, and was executive clerk under Governor Leedy.

PORTO RICONS ANXIOUS.

From Various Towns, Davis Is Petitioned For Congress to Settle Questions In Controversy.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, March 21.—Governor General Davis is in constant receipt of telegrams from the various towns of the island, begging him to use his influence with the United States congress for a speedy settlement of the questions now in controversy.

Demonstrations occurred at many points similar to the large gathering, headed by the San Juan chamber of commerce; which presented the petition to the governor-general for a redress of grievances.

BISHOP EXPRESSED REGRET.

Denied He Said the President Would Accept a Professorship.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Bishop Hurst, who is presiding over the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal conference at Millville, denied the published statement that he had announced to the conference that President McKinley had accepted the chair of international law in the American university at Washington.

The bishop expressed his regret that he was misquoted, and directed his secretary to telegraph a denial to the president.

IRISH PUBLIC LIFE NIGHTMARE.

Redmond Says Royal Visit or British Celebration of St Patrick Cannot Mitigate Grievances.

LONDON, March 21.—At a nationalist banquet at the Hotel Cecil in London, John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist party in the house of commons, who presided, said he regarded the last nine years of public life in Ireland as a hideous nightmare.

"Our reunion is sincere," he continued, "and there is nothing, humanely speaking, which the 86 Irish members of parliament cannot obtain from the exigencies of the British parties. It is incredible that British statesmen can be so blind to the teaching of history as to imagine that serious practical grievances can be mitigated by a royal visit to Ireland or by a British celebration of St. Patrick's day."

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 20.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 67@68c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 41@41½c; No. 2 yellow ear, 42½@43c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; extra No. 3 white, 30@30½c; regular No. 3, 28@29c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14.00@14.50; No. 2 do, $13.25@13.75; packing hay, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, $13.00@13.50; No. 1 clover, $12.75@13.00; loose, from wagon, $14.00@14.50.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 27@27½c; creamery, Elgin, 26½@27c; Ohio, 25@25½c; dairy, 17@18c; low grade, 14@15c.

EGGS—Fresh, nearby, 16@17c; strictly fresh, candled, 17@18c; storage, 12@13c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 13@13½c; three-quarters, 12@12½c; New York state, full cream, new, 13½@14c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; 5-pound brick cheese, 13@13½c; limburger, new, 13@13½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 50@60c per pair; large, fat, 65@75c; dressed, 12@13c per pound; ducks, dressed, 14@15c per pound; springers, live, 40@55c per pair; turkeys, 11@12c; dressed, 14@15c.

PITTSBURG, March 20.

CATTLE—Receipts, light; market steady. We quote: Extra, $5.35@5.45; prime, $5.10@5.25; good, $4.85@5.10; tidy, $4.60@4.75, fair, $4.40@4.50; good butchers', $4.00@4.30, common, $3.25@3.80; heifers, $3.50@4.70; oxen, $2.50@4.75; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.00; common to good fat cows, $2.00@4.25; good fresh cows, $40.00@60.00; fair cows and springers, $25.00@35.00; bologna cows, $10.00@18.00.

HOGS—Receipts light; market steady. We quote: Prime mediums, $5.40; heavy hogs, $5.35@5.40; heavy Yorkers, $5.10@5.35; light Yorkers, $5.10@5.15; pigs, $4.90@5.05; roughs, $3.75@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light; market steady. We quote: Choice wethers, $6.30@6.50; good, $6.00@6.25; fair mixed, $5.20@5.75, common, $3.50@4.50; choice lambs, $7.30@7.50, common to good, $5.50@7.25; veal calves, $6.00@6.50; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

NEW YORK, March 20.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 77c, in elevator; No. 2 red, 79½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 79½c f. o. b. afloat prompt; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81½c f. o. b. afloat prompt.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 43½c f. o. b. afloat and 44c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 28¾c; No. 3, 28¼c; No 2 white, 32c; No 3 white, 31½c; track mixed western, 29@30½c, track white, 32@35½c.

CATTLE—Feeling steady; market slow; cables steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep almost nominal; lambs, steady to firm; all sold Poor to fair sheep, $4.00@5.50; lambs, $6.70@7.00; yearlings, $6.50; clipped lambs, $6.00.

HOGS—Market nominally steady.

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ROBERT HARDY'S SEVEN DAYS.

A DREAM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

BY REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,

Author of "In His Steps," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Malcom Kirk," Etc.

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[CONTINUED]

CHAPTER II.

The children all cried out in surprise and hurried into the next room. But before relating what happened there we will follow Mr. Hardy into the experience he had just after falling asleep upon the lounge by the open fire.

It seemed to him that he stepped at once from the room where he lay into a place such as he had never seen before, where the one great idea that filled his entire thought was the idea of the present moment. Spread out before him, as if reproduced by a phonograph and a magic lantern combined, was the moving panorama of the entire world. He thought he saw into every home, every public place of business, every saloon and place of amusement, every shop and every farm, every place of industry, amusement and vice upon the face of the globe. And he thought he could hear the world's conversation, catch its sobs of suffering—nay, even catch the meaning of unspoken thoughts of the heart. With that absurd rapidity peculiar to certain dreams he fancied that over every city on the globe was placed a glass cover through which he could look and through which the sounds of the city's industry came to him. But he thought that he ascertained that by lifting off one of these covers he could hear with greater distinctness the thoughts of the inhabitants and see all they were doing and suffering with the most minute exactness. He looked for the place of his own town, Barton. There it lay in its geographical spot on the globe, and he thought that, moved by an impulse he could not resist, he lifted off the cover and bent down to see and hear.

The first thing he saw was his minister's home. It was just after the Sunday evening service, the one which Mr. Hardy had thought so dull. Mr. Jones was talking over the evening with his wife.

"My dear," he said, "I feel about discouraged. Of what use is all our praying and longing for the Holy Spirit when our own church members are so cold and unspiritual that all his influence is destroyed? And, you know, I made a special plea to all the members to come out tonight, and only a handful there! I feel like giving up the struggle. You know I could make a better living in literary work, and the children could be better cared for then."

"But, John, it was a bad night to get out. You must remember that."

"But only 50 out of a church membership of 400, most of them living near by! It doesn't seem just right to me."

"Mr. Hardy was there! Did you see him?"

"Yes; after service I went and spoke to him, and he treated me very coldly. And yet he is the most wealthy and in some ways the most gifted church member we have. He could do great things for the good of this community if"—

Suddenly Mr. Hardy thought the minister changed into the Sunday school superintendent, and he was walking down the street thinking about his classes in the school, and Mr. Hardy thought he could hear the superintendent's thoughts, as if his ear were at a phonograph.

"It's too bad! That class of boys I wanted Mr. Hardy to take left the school because no one could be found to teach them. And now Bob Wilson has got into trouble and been arrested for petty thieving. It will be a terrible blow to his poor mother. Oh, why is it that men like Mr. Hardy cannot be made to see the importance of work in the Sunday school? With his knowledge of chemistry and geology he could have reached that class of boys and invited them to his home, up into his laboratory and exercised an influence over them they would never outgrow. Oh! it's a strange thing to me that men of such possibilities do not realize their power!"

The superintendent passed along shaking his head sorrowfully, and Mr. Hardy, who seemed guided by some power he could not resist and compelled to listen whether he liked it or not, next found himself looking into one of the railroad shop tenements, where the man Scoville was lying, awaiting amputation of both feet after the terrible accident. Scoville's wife lay upon a ragged lounge, while Mrs. Hardy's cook kneeled by her side and in her native Swedish tongue tried to comfort the poor woman. So it was true that these two were sisters. The man was still conscious and suffering unspeakably. The railroad surgeon had been sent for, but had not arrived. Three or four men and their wives had come in to do what they could. Mr. Burns, the foreman, was among them. One of the men spoke in a whisper to him:

"Have you been to see Mr. Hardy?"

"Yes, but he was at church. I left word about the accident."

"At church! So even the devil sometimes goes to church. What for, I wonder? Will he be here, think?"

"Don't know," replied Mr. Burns curtly.

"Do you mind when he"—pointing to Scoville—"saved Mr. Hardy's life?"

"Remember it well enough; was standing close by."

"What'll be done with the children when Scoville goes, eh?"

"Don't know."

Just then the surgeon came in, and preparations were rapidly made for the operation. The last that Mr. Hardy heard was the shriek of the poor wife as she struggled to her feet and fell in a fit across the floor where two of the youngest children clung terrified to her dress, and the father cried out, tears of agony and despair running down his face, "My God, what a hell this world is!"

The next scene was a room where everything appeared confused at first, but finally grew more distinct and terrible in its significance, and the first person Mr. Hardy recognized was his oldest boy, George, in company with a group of young men engaged in—what! He rubbed his eyes and stared painfully. Yes; they were gambling. So here was where George spent all his money and Bessie's too! Nothing that the miserable father had seen so far cut him to the quick quite so sharply as this. He had prided himself on his own freedom from vices and had an honest horror of them, for Mr. Hardy was not a monster of iniquity, only an intensely selfish man. Gambling, drinking, impurity—all the physical vices—were to Mr. Hardy the lowest degradation.

The thought that his own son had fallen into this pit was terrible to him. But he was compelled to look and listen. All the young men were smoking, and beer and wine stood on a buffet at one side of the room and were plentifully partaken of.

"I say, George," said a very flashily dressed youth who was smoking that invention of the devil, a cigarette, "your old man would rub his eyes to see you here, eh?"

"Well, I should remark he would," replied George as he shuffled the cards and then helped himself to a drink.

"I say, George," said the first speaker, "your sister Bess is getting to be a beauty. Introduce me, will you?"

"No, I won't," said George shortly. He had been losing all the evening, and he felt nervous and irritable.

"Ah! We are too bad, eh?"

George made some fierce reply, and the other fellow struck him. Instantly George sprang to his feet, and a fight took place. Mr. Hardy could not bear it any longer. He thought he broke away from the scene by the exercise of a great determination and next found himself looking into his own home. It seemed to him it was an evening when he and all the children had gone out, and Mrs. Hardy sat alone, looking into the fire as she had been looking before he fell asleep. She was thinking, and her thoughts were like burning coals as they fell into Mr. Hardy's heart and scorched him as not any scene, not even the last, had done.

"My husband!" Mrs. Hardy was saying to herself. "How long it is since he gave me a caress, kissed me when he went to his work or laid his hand lovingly on my cheek as he used to do! How brave and handsome and good I used to think him in the old Vermont days when we were struggling for our little home and his best thought was of the home and of the wife! But the years have changed him! Oh, yes; they have changed him bitterly! I wonder if he realizes my hunger for his affection! Of what value to me are all these baubles wealth brings compared with a loving look, a tender smile, an affectionate caress?

"Oh, Robert, Robert! Come back to me, for I am so lonely, so lonely! Would to God all our riches might be taken from us and all our position in society be lost to us, for I am fast losing my love for him who is my husband! Great and long suffering and forgiving God, help me! I feel wicked sometimes. I cannot bear this kind of a life. It is killing me. It is robbing me of all that life contains that is sweet and true. Oh, Father of Mercies, for Jesus' sake do not let me grow insane or without belief! Oh, Robert, Robert, my lover, my husband! I will; I will love you!" And Mrs. Hardy fell on her knees by the side of the couch and buried her face in its cushions and sobbed and prayed.

Suddenly the whole scene changed, and Mr. Hardy, who had stretched out his arms to comfort his wife as in the old days when love was young, felt himself carried by an irresistible power up away from the earth, past the stars and planets and suns and satellites that blazed like gems in space; on, on, for what seemed to him like ages of time, until even the thought of time grew indistinct; on and up and into the presence of the most mighty Face he had ever looked into. It was the Face of Eternity. On its brow was written in words of blazing light the one word "Now." And as he looked into that calm, awful Face and read that awful word Mr. Hardy felt his soul crumble within him. When the Face spoke, it was the speech of a thousand oceans heaved by a million tempests, yet through the terror of it ran a thread of music—a still sweet sound like everlasting love—as if angels sang somewhere a divine accompaniment. And the Face said:

"Child of humanity, you have neglected and despised me for 50 years. You have lived for yourself. You have been careless and thoughtless of the world's great needs. The time of your redemption is short. It has been granted you by him who rules the world that you should have but seven more days to live upon the earth—seven days to help redeem your soul from everlasting shame and death. Mortal, see to it that thou usest the precious time like those who toil for jewels in the mine beneath the sea. I who speak unto thee am Eternity."

Then Robert Hardy thought he fell upon his face before that awful Face and begged in bitterest terror for a longer lease of life.

"Seven days! Why, it will be but seven swift seconds to redeem my past! Seven days! It will be a nothing in the marking of time! O mighty Power, grant me longer! Seven weeks! Seven years! And I will live for thee as never mortal yet lived!"

And Robert Hardy sobbed and held his arms beseechingly up toward that most resplendent Face. And as he thus stretched out his arms the Face bent down toward his, and he thought a smile of pity gleamed upon it, and he hoped that more time would be granted him; and then, as it came nearer, he suddenly awoke, and there was his own wife bending over him, and a tear from her face fell upon his own as she said:

"Robert! Robert!"

Mr. Hardy sat up confused and trembling. Then he clasped his wife to him and kissed her as he used to do. And then to her great amazement he related to her in a low tone the dream he had just had. Mrs. Hardy listened in the most undisguised astonishment. But what followed filled her heart with fear.

"Mary," said her husband with the utmost solemnity, "I cannot regard this as a dream alone. I have awakened with the firm conviction that I have only seven days left to live. I feel that God has spoken to me, and I have only seven days more to do my work in this world."

"Oh, Robert, it was only a dream!"

"No; it was more, Mary. You know I am not imaginative or superstitious in the least. You know I never dream. And this was something else. I shall die out of this world a week from tonight. Are the children here? Call them in."

Mr. Hardy spoke in a tone of such calm conviction that Mrs. Hardy was filled with wonder and fear. She went to the curtain, and, as we have already recorded, she called the children into the other room.

Mr. Hardy gazed upon his children with a look they had not seen upon his face for years. Briefly but calmly he related his experience, omitting the details of the vision and all mention of the scene where George had appeared, and then declared with a solemnity and impressiveness that could not be resisted:

There was his own wife bending over him.

"My dear children, I have not lived as I should. I have not been to you the father I ought to have been. I have lived a very selfish, useless life. I have only seven more days to live. God has spoken to me. I am"—

He broke off suddenly, and, sobbing as only a strong man can, he drew his wife toward him and caressed her, while Bess crept up and put her arms about her father's neck.

The terrible suspicion shot into Mrs. Hardy's mind that her husband was insane. The children were terrified. Only Alice seemed to catch the reflection of her mother's thought. At the same time Mr. Hardy seemed to feel the suspicion held by them.

"No," he said as if in answer to a spoken charge, "I am not insane. I never was more calm. I am in possession of all my faculties. But I have looked into the Face of Eternity this night, and I know, I know, that in seven days God will require my soul. Mary," he turned to his wife with the most beseeching cry, "Mary, do you believe me?"

She looked into her husband's face and saw there the old look. Reason, the noblest of all gifts, shone out of that noble face, now lighted up with the old love and standing on the brink of the other world. And Mrs. Hardy, looking her husband in the face, replied:

"Yes, Robert; I believe you. You may be mistaken in this impression about the time left you to live, but you are not insane."

"O God, I thank thee for that!" cried Mr. Hardy.

Often during the most remarkable week he ever lived Mr. Hardy reposed in that implicit belief of his wife in his sanity.

There was a pause. Then Mr. Hardy asked George to bring the Bible. He then read from John's gospel that matchless prayer of Christ in the seventeenth chapter, and then kneeling down he prayed as he had never prayed before that in the week allotted him to live he might know how to bless the world and serve his Master best. And when he arose and looked about upon his wife and children it was with the look of one who has been into the very presence chamber of the only living God. At the same moment, so fast had the time gone in the excitement, the clock upon the mantel struck the hour of midnight, and the first of Robert Hardy's seven days had begun.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The College Bone Man.

Two young men who must have been medical students boarded an Angora car late one night with a fully articulated skeleton. Each had one arm linked with that of the skeleton, whose bones rattled grewsomely as they walked to the forward end of the car and gravely seated themselves with their inanimate companion between them. Between the grinning teeth of the skeleton was a cigarette, and a derby hat adorned its shining skull. The car was rather crowded, and the other passengers, most of whom were men, gazed in open mouthed astonishment at the strange spectacle. The two young fellows, however, pretended to be unconscious of their surroundings and held such converse with the skeleton as "Too bad you didn't wear your mackintosh, Bill; I'm afraid you'll catch cold." or, "Say, Bill, better throw away your cigarette or the conductor will put you off."

When the conductor came through for the fares, one of the young men handed him 15 cents, and he rang up three fares without a word of comment. At Sixteenth street a young girl entered the car and looked around for a seat. "Here, Bill," exclaimed one of the students, "where's your gallantry? Get up and give the lady a seat." Then he yanked the skeleton out of its place and set it on his knees. The girl gave one screech, fled to the back platform and insisted that the conductor stop the car and put her off.

"Gee, Bill!" remarked the student, gazing reproachfully into the skeleton's face. "You've deteriorated. You used to be quite a lady's man." Then everybody laughed.—Philadelphia Record.

An Odd Law.

To punish a man for nonpayment of a certain tax by forbidding him to enter a restaurant is a rather singular act of government, yet in the canton of Bern such a law is in effect. Every man in Switzerland must serve in the Swiss army if he be physically capable, and if he be not physically capable he must pay what is called the military exemption tax. In the canton of Bern a rigidly enforced law is in effect which prohibits a person who has not paid this tax from entering any of the various beer gardens and saloons until the tax is paid.

This law is called the "wirtshausverbot." The government says that if a man has money to spend for coffee, beer or liquors he must also have money enough with which to pay his debt to the state. At intervals one may read in the local official papers the list of names of those who must stay away from the gardens. The law cannot prohibit a person from obtaining liquor through the intervention or help of a friend, but the privilege of dropping into a favorite resort and hobnobbing with friends—a custom which is dear to every Swiss—must be foregone.

The law is effective for several reasons. The military exemption tax is small—it is generally paid—and the ordinary peasant does not like to see his name publicly printed.—Chicago Record.

The Crack In the Mirror.

Sir Noel Paton, the painter, enjoyed almost as wide a celebrity as a joker as he did as an artist. An encounter he had with a physician in Yorkshire, with whom he was on the most intimate terms, is an instance in point. Sir Noel was the physician's guest. His drawing room boasted of a magnificent mirror, which reached from floor to ceiling of the lofty room.

One morning while the guests were assembled in the room one of them noticed a large crack near the top of the mirror. The physician was horror stricken and asked question after question in an effort to discover the culprit. Perplexed and sorrowful, he stood looking at the shattered glass when Sir Noel asked that a stepladder be brought that he might examine it more closely.

Mounting, he drew a rag from his pocket and hastily ran it across the supposed crack, when, lo and behold, it disappeared! He explained that, having come down earlier than the rest of the guests, he procured a ladder and a bar of soap and inflicted the seemingly irreparable injury.

Not Nicotine, but Pyridines.

It is doubtful whether any nicotine ever reaches the mouth of the smoker except that present in the moistened tobacco which is in contact with the lips. The smoke products of tobacco do not contain any important quantity of nicotine, the chief toxic bodies being related to that interesting series of organic bases known to chemists as pyridines.—Lancet.

The peculiar gait to which the South American horses are trained, known as the "paseo de trote," is a mincing step, so light and easy that the hoofs scarcely touch the ground. It is said to have been acquired in the early days of the Spanish invasion.

COMING.

Dr. France's Physician, formerly of New York, now chief consulting and examining physician of France Medical Institute, by request will visit the following towns on dates named. Consultation free and invited.

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THE MURDER TRIAL.

A Witness for the Defense is Absent.

IMPANELLING THE JURY.

Twenty-eight Witnesses Have Been Summoned by the State, While Only Two are Known to Have Been Called by the Defense—Six Jurors Seated.

CANTON, March 19.—At 10 o'clock this morning for the second time since his indictment, William Henderson, charged with the murder of John Hartong, at Greentown, on the night of December 2, 1897, was brought before Judge McCarty in court room No. 1, to be placed upon trial for his life. The prisoner was in charge of Sheriff Zaiser and Turnkey Bowman. Long before the appointed hour the court room had been filled with jurymen, witnesses and spectators. Twenty-eight witnesses have been summoned by the state, and to the knowledge of the prosecution all are accounted for. So far as is known officially, but two have been subpœnaed by the defense.

"The state of Ohio vs. Wm. Henderson," called out Judge McCarty. "Are the parties ready to proceed to trial?"

"The state is," replied Prosecuting Attorney Day.

Judge Baldwin, on behalf of the defense, requested a few moments' delay, turning to consult the prisoner and his colleague, Mr. Grant. After a consultation of fifteen minutes, the latter arose with a motion in hand, which he declared had been filed a few moments before, and which the defense intended to read in court, at the same time asking Prosecutor Day and Mr. Pomerene whether they desired to read it previous to its presentation.

Attorney Grant then announced the absence of a witness, S. S. Crise, of Pittsburg, without whom the defense could not proceed to trial. Crise has been subpœnaed, and was present on February 26. The defense finally agreed to drop the matter until a stage was reached in the trial where his testimony was necessary, when the court promised to give it all due consideration.

Mr. Grant then read the motion in question, in which Henderson, through his attorney, challenged the array of the jury. The grounds alleged were that the venire had been served by Deputy Sheriff Frank McKinney instead of by the sheriff, as the defense claimed was required by law. As authority, Judge Baldwin cited the court to section 7270 of the revised statutes.

Prosecutor Day referred the court to the returns which were signed by Sheriff Zaiser, personally, claiming that these, as the records of the court, were at absolute variance with the statements of the defense. Passages of the statutes covering the drawing of a jury and the appointment of a deputy sheriff were read. "The point raised by the defense is the most technical of technicalities," said he. No substantial rights of the accused, he said, were jeopardized, the act of the deputy sheriff being simply ministerial.

Mr. Pomerene cited a passage in the George trial, in which the court held that the manner of the service of jurors was immaterial and that the question of real importance to the accused was whether or not these jurors were present.

Mr. Grant contended that the statement of the state that no substantial infringement of the accused's right resulted was a relic of ancient days and not in keeping with modern justice, where everything is placed in favor of the defendant and everything against the state. "We contend," said he, "that the jury is not such as it should be."

The motion to throw out the jury was overruled by Judge McCarty, who, in announcing his decision, rebuked the attorney for the defense for questioning the official status of Deputy Sheriff McKinney.

After the rendering of the decision, the jury was called, all answering to their names but two, and court then adjourned for the noon hour.

With the opening of the afternoon session, the work of impanelling the jury began, and up to 2 o'clock eight had been called by the state, of whom two were challenged for cause. Of the latter, one was Fred W. Preyer, of Massillon, who stated that he was opposed to capital punishment. The following six jurors were seated:

Dell F. Rickard, grocer, of Alliance.

John A. Essig, farmer, of Jackson township.

George Gross, carpenter, of Canton

Henry H. Snyder, farmer, of Tuscarawas township.

Norman H. Chance, retired merchant, of Canton.

Alfred Young, farmer, of Pike township.

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THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

In Spite of New Issues, it Has Been Reduced $2,000.

The report for the year ending March 6, 1900, which City Clerk Seaman will tonight make to the city council, will show that the bonded indebtedness of the municipality has been decreased $2,000 during the past twelve months. Bonds for $12,000 have been issued, but $14,000 of the old ones have been paid off. The present bonded indebtedness is $87,040. The total expenditures of the year were $84,463 29. The amount on hand at present is $43,956.31.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Some Important Legislative Matters.

THE CLAY STREET BASIN.

It is to be Abandoned and the Land Sold for Other Purposes—Senator Wilhelm is Still Hopeful That the Massillon Hospital Will Receive a Big Appropriation.

State Senator Wilhelm, of Justus, who was in Massillon this morning on his way to Columbus, said that notwithstanding the recommendation of the House finance committee for but $50,000 for construction purposes, when nearly four times the amount will be needed, he is hopeful that the appropriation will be satisfactory in the end. He seems to think that the finance committee of the Senate is in favor of giving the institution the sum asked for, and when the recommendations go to the conference committee he is satisfied that the hospital will fare as it should. Superintendent Eyman, of the state hospital, went to Columbus today to confer with the finance committee in regard to this matter.

The glad hand of all who liked not the Clark ward option bill was extended to Senator Wilhelm here. The power of defeating the measure lay with Mr. Wilhelm, whose name was called last. He voted just as he said he would many weeks ago.

There is considerable curiosity as to what disposition the state will make of the property where the basin for the Morganthaler mill now stands, the bill of Representative Metzger, of this county, having been passed. The basin lies in the rear of the West Main street block recently destroyed by fire, and there is a possibility that a portion of a handsome new business building may take its place. David Kiehl, who is manufacturing cornmeal and chopped feed in the mill, says that the canal commission, when it visited Massillon last year, gave him assurance that if the basin were abandoned, a tile sluice would be constructed underground from the canal to provide him with the power to operate his machinery. On account of its stagnant water the basin has always been considered a nuisance by residents of the vicinity, and its abandonment will be a matter of general satisfaction.

1,000,000 DEATHS!

From Cholera During the Past Year.

The Germs of This Fatal Disease are Lurking Everywhere! Thousands of Dollars Saved by This Wonderful Discovery.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost in the poultry business on account of the devastation among the flocks, caused by cholera, roup, gape and other fatal diseases. There have been many remedies advanced, but none seem to be so successful as the American Poultry Mixture. This will cure chickens in the last stage of cholera and roup, and is excellent for gapes. Do your fowls suffer from violent diarrhœa, dropping of the wings, stupor or excessive thirst? These are the first symptoms of cholera. Cholera is a germ disease, and being infectious, spreads rapidly through the entire flock. Take time by the forelock; don't stop to experiment with unreliable or untried remedies. Use this mixture at once and the sanitary measures they recommend in connection. Don't give the fowls up. Cholera is a terrible disease but this remedy cures it every time. It is also guaranteed for roup, which can be told by hoarse breathing, swelled eyes, discharge at the nostrils, resembling catarrh. Fifty dollars is offered for any case the mixture will not cure. If some of your fowls are diseased it will prevent the rest from catching it. Try it. It is cheap, reliable and effective; a scientific preparation, goes more than three times as far as any other remedy; does more good than all of them combined. It is used and endorsed by the most experienced and largest breeders of plain and fancy poultry in all parts of the world. The manufacturers guarantee every package or refund purchase money. If your druggist don't sell American Poultry Mixture, he's behind the age. In that case send $1.00 for sample box to American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

I take this method of thanking the Prudential Insurance Company for the prompt payment of insurance on the life of my late husband, William Miller, who carried a policy in the Prudential. I recommend very highly the Prudential to all those who are thinking of taking out life insurance.

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Now is the time to subscribe.

WOMAN WITH A LONG PAST.

She Tells In Trance of Previous Existence in Mars and India.

The greatest interest is manifested at Paris in a book by M. Flournoy, professor in the faculty of sciences in Geneva university, giving the history of some remarkable observations. The case is the apparent reincarnation of a woman, aged 30, of irreproachable character, who is engaged in a commercial house, says the New York Sun She is subject to fits of somnambulism in which she refers to three previous existences—on the planet Mars, in India and in France in the time of Marie Antoinette.

Flournoy, who at first suspected trickery, either spontaneous or instigated, abandoned the hypothesis when the woman, telling of her life on Mars, spoke in a presumably Martian language, using clearly articulated sounds and forming words corresponding with definite ideas. The same words always correspond to the same ideas. She also writes peculiar characters which do not vary.

As regards India, she speaks and writes Sanskrit and Arabic, showing a thorough knowledge of both. Flournoy verified by means of old historical manuscripts only accessible to students of history the truth of the principal episodes to which she referred. No stress is laid on the Marie Antoinette period, as the opportunities for trickery are too great. As regards the other two, Flournoy vouches for their accuracy.

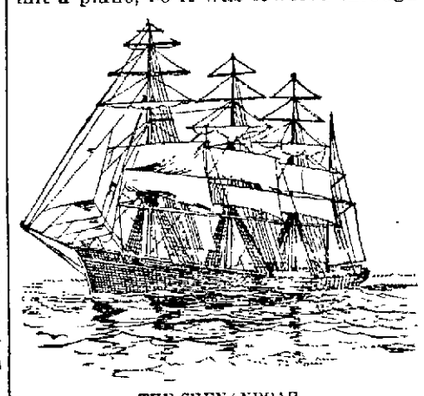
The woman remembers nothing when she awakes. She never had an opportunity in this life at least of learning Arabic and Sanskrit. Flournoy offers no conclusion. He simply narrates the occurrences, but does not disguise his perplexity. Several savants are investigating.

WILL TAKE WAGNER TO SEA

California Capitalist Has Engaged Special Orchestra For a Voyage.

Robert Elliott of San Francisco, capitalist and clubman, feels the need of a sea voyage. The noise of the marine engine is disquieting to his nerves, so he prefers to go in a sailing vessel. He has engaged quarters on the Shenandoah, one of the speediest clipper ships afloat, which is to sail for Australia in a few days.

Mr. Elliott is a devotee of Wagner The cabin doors were too small to admit a piano, so it was lowered through



THE SHENANDOAH.

the skylight. Four wind instrument musicians, who could also double on strings, were engaged and set to practicing Wagner's music. By the time the Shenandoah is ready to sail the orchestra will have a large repertory.

"My physician advised a long sea voyage," said Mr. Elliott the other day to a New York World reporter, "and I feel just sick enough to obey him My wife will accompany me, and as we are both fond of music the idea of taking an orchestra with us suggested itself Our voyage is expected to occupy five months, including our stay in Sydney It is possible that we will never go ashore during the entire trip."

NEW GUNS FOR THE NAVY

Six Pounders That Can Fire Seventy-five Shots a Minute.

The navy department at Washington has ordered fifty 6 pound guns for use on the new vessels of the navy. These guns are automatic and can fire 75 shells per minute, as demonstrated by tests made this week at Indian Head

The highest record heretofore made with 6 pounder automatic guns is 42 to the minute. The tests of the new gun were regarded as so satisfactory that the secretary of the navy ordered the 50 guns, and it is the understanding that a larger supply will be on hand when the new batteries of the projected ships demand it.

Heretofore in the firing of shells from guns of this caliber it was necessary to pull the trigger every time a shell was ejected. According to the description of the new gun, as soon as a shell is put in the gun closes, fires, recoils and returns to battery, the breech opens, ejects the empty shell and leaves the gun ready for the next shell.

This process can be repeated so fast that a record of 75 to the minute was made. Navy officials look upon the new gun as a fine addition to the equipment of the minor batteries of warships and congratulate themselves on the fact that it is an American invention.

A Home For Old Horses.

Articles of incorporation of the Equine Provident society were filed in the county clerk's office in Brooklyn recently, says the New York Sun. The object of the society is "to provide a shelter and ranch where horses which have served their masters faithfully can be taken care of in their declining years." The directors are Henry U. Karpenstein of 155 Vernon avenue, Joseph O Karpenstein of 93 Vernon avenue and Frederick J. Maynard of Tenth avenue and Seventy-second street.

Still He May Get a Pass.

General Roberts will find he'll have to pay full fare before he reaches Pretoria by rail, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Boers hold all the passes.

Mrs. Palmer to Go to Paris.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Mrs. Potter Palmer will leave Chicago Wednesday for New York, and from there will go to Paris to attend to the preliminary work connected with her appointment by President McKinley as a commissioner to the exposition. Mrs. Palmer will look after the interests of the American women in Paris.

Found Guilty of Muader.

FREMONT, O., March 19.—Louis Billow was found guilty of murder in the first degree, the jury having been out 18 hours. Billow, several years ago, shot and killed Jacob Hess, the father of his sweetheart. He was arrested in the state of Washington last fall. The defense was insanity.

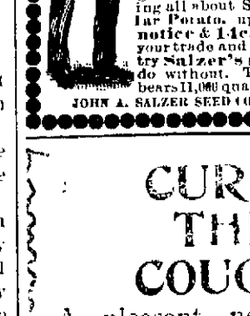
Brought Soldiers' Bodies.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The United States transport Burnsides arrived from San Juan, Santiago and Gibara with 40 cabin passengers and 52 discharged and furloughed soldiers, etc. Among the latter are 12 prisoners and 15 guards. The Burnsides brought nine soldiers' bodies.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

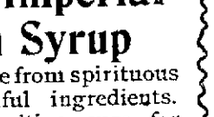
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble: too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	City Garden Beet,	10c
1 Pkg.	Earliest Emerald Cucumber	10c
1 "	La Crosse Market Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Strawberry Melon,	15c
1 "	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.		$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Million Dollar Potato, upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. The 1900 Strawberry bears 11,000 quarts twice yearly. H. & S.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years and its popularity.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists.
25c and 50c.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

WASHING WOOLEN BLANKETS

The theory now is, that blankets must be washed instead of dry-cleaned to be healthy. To have your blankets as soft as new, make a soapy suds in half a tub of warm water by using one-half cup of

Gold Dust Washing Powder

and soak a blanket in it for half an hour; then simply move it around and rub the soiled spots; rinse in warm water of the same temperature as the one in which you wash it, hang up in a warm place or sunshiny outdoor air and see what a soft, white blanket you will have.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK" Sent free on request to

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

OVER 4,000 CASUALTIES

Admitted by the Boers, Prior to the Relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith.

PRETORIA, March 19.—The chief of the intelligence department, Molengraaf, announced that the federal losses, prior to the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith were:

Killed, 677; wounded, 2,129. Accidents, sickness and other disabling causes, he asserts, bring the total to 4,351.

BOERS ABOUT DONE FIGHTING.

Webster Davis Said They Were Becoming Desirous of Peace.

LONDON, March 19.—The Naples correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphed an interview he had with Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior. According to this Mr. Davis said:

"When I left Pretoria the Boers were becoming desirous of peace. President Kruger and General Joubert were the strongest opponents of the peace party, but they were becoming exceedingly popular. I do not believe the Boers will resist much longer."

The correspondent says Mr. Davis declined to speak regarding his mission, but the general belief in Naples is that he is bearing peace terms and a request for American mediation.

SPRING..

Will Soon Show Itself,

and we have been getting ready for her coming We have the New Pearl Golfer Hats, $1.98, $2 48 and $2 98. Also Stetson Soft Hats and Barmore Derbies.

See our display of 25c and 50c Neckwear. The Norwood Band Bow. The Carvel Batwing, a most seasonable and attractive tie.

Novelties in Monarch $1.00 and $1.50 Shirts.

One of the largest lines of Caps ever offered for 25c and 50c.

Try a pair of our Celebrated $1.00 Kid Gloves.

Doll's Cash Hat Store,

At the Bridge.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

As Prices Go Down, Our Patronage Goes Up

People gladly come back to the store that served them faithfully and well. They bring others with them. Just a few weeks and Crone's store will be a thing of the past.

To make these last few weeks a "Remembrance" to the people of Massillon, the following are a few special offerings that will be made:

Ribbons.....1c, 3c, 5c, 7c to 50c yd	A few Shirt Waists left from last year, to be sold at half price.
Laces and Embroideries.....3c yd up	Face Veiling from.....15c yd up
Best Linen Towels from.....7c to 90c	A few pairs Ruffled Curtains left to sell for.....$1, $1.25 and $2 pair
Linen for Embroidery Work, etc., from.....25c yd to 80c	Gingham.....5c yd
Embroidery Hoops.....4c	Best Velveteen.....35c yd
India Lawn.....7c, 10c, 12½c and 15c yd	Velvet.....75c, 85c and $1 yd
Napkins.....95c doz up	Wadding.....4c sheet
Big Cut on Table Linen.	Belt Buckles.....25c
Silk Waist Patterns .....25c, 35c, 50c, 75c yd etc	Best Buttermilk Soap.....7c cake, 3 for 20
Purses from.....25c up	

Follow the Crowds to our Store, and you will be rewarded with the best values money ever procured.

CRONE'S 37 South Erie St.

SUMMER SCHOOL Mount Union College.

From June 26 to August 10. (Seven Weeks.)

For teachers in particular, for all students in general.
Regular faculty and public school specialists—36 instructors.
Eighty courses, from common branches to higher college studies.
Courses for primary and grade teachers—Misses Sinclair and Barnes.
Superintendents' course, teachers' forum, course in general methods.
Special attention will be given to a review of all the common branches.
Double courses in beginning Latin, Greek, Algebra and Geometry.
More than 20 popular lectures—free: also 4 inexpensive excursions.
Tuition, only $8.00, with a number of extra advantages free.
Board, for the term, only $12 00 Rooms, from 45c to 75c a week.
Send for our 24-page Announcement, giving full particulars.
Address, PRESIDENT A. B. RIKER, Alliance, O.

New Arrivals at the Bee Hive

DOMESTICS:

2500 yds. Fine Unbleached Muslin only 3c yd.
4000 yds. Old Fashioned Indigo Blue Calicoes only 5c yd.
1 Case Searsucker Shirtings. Very fine quality. Short lengths 6¼c yd.
1000 yds. New Spring Percales, 36 inches wide, only 5c yd.
1 Case "Regal" Tennis Outing flannels, light tints, at 10c yd.

WASH DRESS GOODS:

2000 yds. R. Z. Fine Ginghams, worth 10c yd, at 8½c.
1000 yds. Zephyr Ginghams, Choice New Spring Designs, at 10c yd.
40 pieces "Dunleith" Dimities, Lovely New Spring Colorings, 15c yd.
600 yds. Lovely New Organdies. Ask for them. Only 18c yd.

CLOAK ROOM:

100 Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits. All New Spring Designs $9.50 each.
100 Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits—Tight Fitting, Eton and Fly front Jackets, with box back skirts, at $12.50 each.

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1900.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor.
JACOB J. WISE.

For Councilmen.
First Ward—J. A. JACOBY.
Second Ward—A. J. LEWIS.
Third Ward—J. E. JOHNS.
Fourth Ward—JACOB GRAZE.

For Assessors.
First Ward—C. H. WISEMAN.
Second Ward—MALCOLM BIDDLE.
Third Ward—HARRY GRISWOLD.
Fourth Ward—FRED. HOSE.
Massillon Precinct—G. W. BECKER.
Richville Pct.—EPHRAIM BOWMAN.

For Members Board of Education.
S. A. CONRAD,
MISS ELIZABETH FOLGER.

For Trustee.
L. P. SLUSSER.

For Township Clerk.
R. B. CRAWFORD, JR.

For Constable.
JOHN A. GRAHAM.

The Boer losses since the beginning of the war are stated in one of the Pretoria dispatches to be 4,200 officers and men, not including General Cronje's force. The total losses, therefore, now figure up to nearly 9,000, which, allowing that the Boer force at the start was, all told, 70,000 men, amounts to close on to one-seventh of their number. With a force so diminished, the hopelessness of a continued struggle with Great Britain becomes more than ever apparent.

The coal famine of Europe is receiving constantly more attention in this country, not only because of the opportunities offered to American coal interests, but in view of the probable effects upon the American consumers. Trade papers and journals of economics take up the subject in every issue, and coal men and men connected with the large industrial interests as well, find it of immediate concern. Exports of coal from the United States have increased already and the outlook is for further augmentation of the export trade, limited only so far as the immediate future is concerned, by transportation facilities both on land sea.

The mass of correspondence by mail and telegraph that is being sent to Senators regarding the delay on the Puerto Rican tariff question is indicative of the fact that what they may finally decide is a matter of vital interest to the entire country. In the midst of the flood of useless vituperation which is being levelled at congress, the New York Sun, itself in favor of free trade between the island and the mainland, utters a temporizing note, the justice of which is convincing. The Sun says:

The harsh criticism visited upon congress for its failure to do at once what the free traders thought should be done is wholly undeserved. When it is remembered that Puerto Rico has provided the first occasion for progressive legislation based upon the recent expansion of the national territory, that the effect of the action taken now may grow tremendously with time and that there are enormous interests within the boundaries of the United States proper which look to expansion with anxiety, the Senate's deliberation and the incontestable desire to treat fairly the many conflicting interests involved—the first place among these by common consent being accorded to Puerto Rico—are worthy of the greatest praise."

The attention of THE INDEPENDENT has been called to an article in the Youth's Companion which says:

"An extended popuar plebiscite on the hundred best books for children was taken recently in England. The result placed 'Robinson Crusoe' at the head of the list by a nine-tenths vote, while 'Hans Anderson's Tales' stood second and 'Alice in Wonderland' third. Such is the expression of what we may fairly reckon the common sense of most, and in soundness will be challenged by few."

This positive statement, however, is far from settling the question so often raised concerning what constitutes the best sort of reading for children, inasmuch as what is suited to the mental development of one child is totally unsuited to that of another. Too much fairy-tale, words-of-one-syllable reading is as bad in some cases as is too much of a heavier sort in another. For the average child a mixed diet of carefully selected books would probably be the wisest expedient to adopt.

Like other Americans who have visited the Philippines, Bishop Potter, of New York, has become impressed with the immense and inevitable importance of American influence in the East. His views on this point are illustrated by his first sermon preached since his return, in which the central idea was the pressing need for Christianity to do everything possible to influence the development of our new possessions. According to Bishop Potter, the effect of a Christian power wisely exercised was strikingly manifested in India. In a conversation with a high-class Hindoo the latter mentioned the fact that the Indian Government forbade the populace to possess arms. In reply to the question whether the arms, if required, would be turned against the British, the Hindoo said emphatically "No." England's rule had made the entire country know that it represented justice down to the lowest pariah, and there was no longer any force that could incite India to its overthrow. Whether any Western people liked it or not, the East was going forward. It behooved other civilizations therefore to help them on.

SENATORIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record's Washington correspondent, has furnished certain information of a delicate character concerning the members of the United States Senate to a literary club of Michigan women. Mr. Curtis says that he submitted the questions asked to a jury of well-informed and disinterested men, and gives the result of their judgment, which is as follows:

The oldest senator, Mr. Pettus, of Alabama.
The youngest, Mr. Butler, of North Carolina.
The tallest, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska.
The shortest, Mr. Mason, of Illinois.
The handsomest, Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island.
The homeliest, Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina.
The most industrious, Mr. Cockrell, Mr. Cullom.
The laziest, Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island.
The wisest, Mr. Allison.
The most learned, Mr. Hoar.
The least learned, Mr. Heitfeldt, of Idaho.
The most influential, Mr. Allison.
The most eloquent, Mr. Wolcott.
The most popular, Mr. Jones, of Nevada.
The most unpopular, Mr. Pettigrew.
The most frequent talker, Mr. Allen.
The least frequent talker, Mr. Wetmore.
The best debater, Mr. Frye.
The richest, Mr. Clark.
The poorest, several senators have nothing but their salary.
The best dresser, Mr. Depew.
The poorest dresser, Mr. Mason.

THE OHIO CANAL.

From a communication from a Navarre citizen which appears elsewhere, it is evident that a misconstruction has been placed upon a recent news article in THE INDEPENDENT. The article in question was intended only to represent Navarre sentiment as it was found concerning the Ohio canal, and if the representation was incorrect, Navarre, and not THE INDEPENDENT, is responsible. Far from wishing to encourage sentiment in favor of abandoning the "famous old waterway," THE INDEPENDENT believes that every possible effort should be made by towns along its banks, and by business men whose interests are involved, to encourage and hasten legislation looking towards its permanent improvement. That the canal in its present condition is not always navigable from end to end and is therefore of practical value only to those shippers who use it for short level distances is a well-known fact. During two months of the summer, which should be the canal boatmen's harvest, there is not sufficient water in some places to float heavily laden craft. The lower levels have already fallen into disuse and there is no reason, unless something is done soon, why the higher levels in the direction of Cleveland should not also become entirely unnavigable.

The use and value of the canal as a deep or even entirely navigable waterway are thoroughly recognized. Reasonable competition with railroads would result in a fair reduction of rates; business men and manufacturers who have no interest in the canal at present, would, were it navigable for long distances, come to appreciate its usefulness, while those who already use it would receive added benefits. Every town along its banks needs the Ohio canal, but support must be given to improvements, and given soon, or "the old waterway" will work its own abandonment.

A FIRE AT FULTON.

Blaze of Incendiary Origin Burns Old Disciple Church.

CANAL FULTON, March 20.—The old Disciple church, abandoned some years ago and sold, lot and all, to John Hammer for $180, was burned to the ground early Tuesday morning. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. The building was used as a storeroom by C. R. Daily, the furniture dealer, who had $75 worth of goods in the place. Mr. Hammer recently sold the lot and carried no insurance on the building, so his loss is about $100. It is the supposition that thieves, after stealing the furniture from the place, set fire to the building to hide their tracks.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

THE JURY SELECTED

Eleven are Residents of Canton.

READY FOR TESTIMONY.

Prisoners from the Columbus Penitentiary will Probably Occupy the Witness Stand Tomerrow—Largely Circumstantial Evidence.

CANTON, March 20.—S. S. Crise, the missing witness for the defense in the Henderson murder trial, who was absent at the convening of court on Monday morning, arrived, it is said, in Canton on a Monday afternoon train, thus obviating one difficult question with which it was thought the court would have to contend.

David P. Merwin, of Massillon, who was called at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, said that he was opposed to capital punishment, but would vote to inflict the death penalty as long as the law remained on the statute books. He was accepted.

Oliver Haines, of Paris, a farmer, qualified and was accepted.

Joseph C. May, a farmer of Nimishillen township, had no opinion that disqualified him and was accepted.

Calvin C. Banks, of Canton, a machinist, was accepted.

Levi Volkmor, of Perry township, asked to be excused on the ground of ill health. After examination by the court he was allowed to step aside.

Leroy L. Lamborn, a florist, of Alliance, said he was opposed to capital punishment, and would vote for the infliction of the death penalty under no consideration. Challenged for cause by the state.

Christ Krabill, of Washington township, held such views on the subject of capital punishment as to cause his being challenged for cause by the state.

Levi Smith, of Lawrence township, knew of nothing that would disqualify him from acting as a juror, and was seated.

J. W. Elder, of Alliance, presented a physician's certificate, stating that the condition of his health was such as would preclude his sitting as a juror. Examination developed that he was over 70 years of age, which fact alone, under the statutes, was a sufficient cause for excuse

Charles Spidell, of Sugarcreek township, a lumberman, was challenged for cause. He insisted that circumstantial evidence could not convince him of the guilt of a person on trial.

"In other words," said Judge McCarty, "you don't want to sit as a juror in this trial."

"I didn't say so," replied Spidell.

William Warsheler, of Plain township, a farmer, was excused on account of defective hearing.

William Nichols, of Bethlehem township, said that he was a little hard of hearing, but that he might be able to serve as a juror. He was dismissed on account of this defect.

D. P. Gotschall, of Canton, said "Speak louder," when Clerk Casselman began to administer the oath. Deafness appeared to have become an epidemic in the court room, and many spectators began to smile. His defective hearing disqualified him.

John Bailey, of Canton, a coal dealer, was accepted at 3:23, filling the panel.

The matter of the order of the exercise of the peremptory challenges to which the state and defense are entitled then arose. By law the defense is entitled to peremptorily challenge and bar from service on the jury sixteen persons, while the state is allowed to challenge two. The order established by Judge McCarty in the case allows the state to exercise its right on one juror, to be followed by eight of the defense's challenges when the state will exercise its remaining privilege to be again followed by the defense.

The examination of Norman H. Chance, one of the accepted jurors, was taken up by Mr. Day. In response to inquiries, the former admitted that he was not a very good friend of Mr. Pomerene's, and that he was not on speaking terms with him. He was promptly challenged for cause.

E. H. Brosius, of Alliance, was seated in Mr. Chance's place.

Calvin C. Banks, of the panel, was then peremptorily challenged by the state.

Joseph J. Lothamer, of Plain township, who was called to fill Mr. Banks's place, proved to be a personal acquaintance of Henderson. He said that he had formed an opinion as to innocence or guilt, and that he could not not sit impartially. He was challenged for cause.

Brainerd A. Rohn, of Canton, was accepted.

Henry H. Snyder, of Tuscarawas township, was next peremptorily challenged by Mr. Grant.

Henry Wernet, of Canton, though the examination showed him to be slightly deaf, was seated in Mr. Snyder's place.

John A. Essig was next challenged by the defense. Daniel Saeger, a carpenter, of Canton, was called and accepted. Court then adjourned for the day. Twenty-seven jurors of the venire of forty had been called, the panel being full at the hour of adjournment. The state had exercised one of its challenges and the defense two.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Court convened promptly at 8:30 this morning, the defense continuing its challenging of jurors. Oliver Haines was the first to be excused.

George W. Unger, of Plain township, informed Judge McCarty that his mother was lying at the point of death, and was excused.

Loren F. Stoner, of Tuscarawas township, qualified and was accepted.

Joseph C. May was challenged by Mr. Grant.

Webster Lonas, of Bethlehem township, qualified and took a seat in the box.

Henry Wernet was next excused by the defense.

James Ackleson, of Paris, was challenged for cause, on account of views entertained on capital punishment.

George Neisz, of Canton, was excused from service on account of old age.

Daniel Parr, of Canton, had formed an opinion as to innocence or guilt. He was on the point of enlightening the court on the matter, when he was interrupted and challenged for cause.

Conrad Brumbaugh, a Lake township farmer, was accepted.

John Bailey was challenged by the defense.

Alfred Nichols, an Alliance plasterer, was seated.

Conrad Brumbaugh was the recepient of the next of the defense's challenges.

Edwin J. Hamil, of Massillon, was excused on account of defective hearing.

Thirty-six of the thirty-seven jurors reported present had been called, legally exhausting the jury. In accordance with a demand of the defense, a special venire of seventeen names was drawn at 9:30, as follows: William H. Wyandt, W. B. Shanafelt, George Young, Thomas B. Loutzenheiser, Ephraim R. Eckley, William W. Figley, George C. Harvey, Howard Van Horne, William McKenzie, William Lichtenwalter. John R. Poyser, Daniel Lenker, John J. Spangler, Daniel S. Blum, Charles S. Cock and Eli Miller, all of whom are residents of Canton.

W. B. Shanafelt was the first of the special venire called. He was seated.

Levi Smith was next excused from the box, on the challenge of the defense.

George Young was challenged for cause, on the ground of having served as a called juror during the past twelve months.

Ephraim Eckley was challenged for cause, on account of an opinion previously formed as to innocence or guilt.

George C. Harvey, of Canton, a miller, was seated.

W. B. Shanafelt was peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Eli Miller qualified and took a seat in the box.

Eli Miller was challenged for cause, owing to a dislike he had for Attorney Grant, of the defense, and Howard Van Horne took his place in the box. Court then adjourned until 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The state exercised its remaining challenge, and as a result George Gross, of Canton, was excused, William McKenzie qualifying and taking his place.

Alfred Nichols was next called, the defense peremptorily challenging him. George Lindsay filled the vacancy thus caused.

George B. Harvey was met with a peremptory challenge by the defense, giving way to William Lichtenwalter.

E. H. Brosius was peremptorily challenged, and his place was taken by Daniel Lenker.

Alfred Young was challenged, and Daniel S. Blum, of Canton, took his place.

Loren F. Stoner, peremptorily challenged by the defense, was replaced by Chas. S. Cock, of Canton.

Webster Lonas was peremptorily challenged, his place being taken by Wm. Wyandt.

At this point Judge McCarty read a communication from Dr. T. C. Miller, of Massillon, in which it was stated that D. P Merwin, who qualified yesterday as a juror, was subject to attacks of erysipelas. He was excused, and T. Loutzenheiser was substituted. Loutzenheiser was peremptorily challenged. and William W. Figley was qualified in his stead at 2:25, filling the panel.

The jury which will pass judgment on the guilt or innocence of William Henderson is composed of eleven residents of Canton and one from Alliance, and is as follows:

THE JURY.

Dell F. Rickard, Alliance.
Brainerd Rohn.
Daniel Saeger.
Howard Van Horne.
Wm. McKenzie.
George C. Lindsay.
Wm. M. Lichtenwalter.
David Lenker.
Daniel S. Blum.
Chas. C. Cock.
Wm. H. Wyandt.
Wm. W. Figley.

The jury was immediately sworn in by Clerk of the Court Casselman, and it is probable that the examination of witnesses will begin this afternoon. It is said that a number of convicts from the Ohio penitentiary are now on the road from Columbus to this city, and they will probably be placed upon the stand tomorrow.

FILED FOR PROBATE.

Provisions of the Will of the Late W. G. Kitzmiller.

The will has been filed for probate in the estate of William G. Kitzmiller, of Massillon. The deceased bequeaths all his property to his wife, Anna B. Kitzmiller, to be held by the latter during life. At her death, the executor is directed to sell all property of which the deceased may have been possessed, at its appraised value, the proceeds arising from the same to be divided as follows: To his sister, Mrs. Lucinda Bucher, $500; Sarah E. Cain, of Oakland, Cal., $500; Whitney Rudy, the minor son of Charles Rudy and Ella Rudy, $500; to the First M. E. church, of Massillon, $400; West Massillon Methodist society, $100. Any sum remaining from the proceeds is to be divided equally among the then surviving heirs of W. G. Kitzmiller and Anna B. Kitzmiller.

"Prevention is the best bridle." You can prevent sickness and cure that tired feeling and all blood humors by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TWO SENATORS' TESTIMONY.

Tell What They Know of Catarrh and Pe-ru-na.

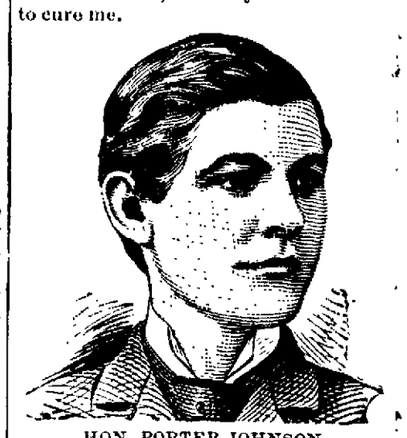
HON. EDWARD DWYER.
[Senator 17th District, Chicago, Ill.]

Hon. Edward Dwyer, State Senator, Seventeenth Senatorial District, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Pe-ru-na cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy. It has been two years since I was cured, and I consider my cure permanent. I took the remedy for two months and am now entirely cured. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I tried many remedies without avail.

"My catarrh was located chiefly in the head. I was afflicted with catarrh for seven years."

Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Who is it that says Pe-ru-na will cure catarrh wherever located? Doctors say it, lawyers say it, preachers say it, a vast army of men and women say it who have tried it. The old and the young say it. They say it in the east, in the west, they say it in the north and the south.

Hon. Porter Johnson, who has served four years as State Senator from the Fourth District in the city of Chicago, Ill., and who also is the first Democratic Senator ever elected from that district, writes: "I can heartily recommend Pe-ru-na as a catarrh cure. It cures when all other remedies fail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me.



HON. PORTER JOHNSON.
[Senator 4th District, City of Chicago, Ill.]

"I took the remedy for fifteen weeks and am now entirely cured. It has been a year and a half since I was cured, and I consider my cure durable. I was afflicted with the catarrh for five years. My catarrh was chiefly located in the stomach."

Send to The Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O., for Dr. Hartman's latest free book on chronic catarrh, la grippe, etc.

HAS NEVER WORKED

And Mr. Baka Says He Never Will.

IS FILTH PERSONIFIED.

Portions of His Feet Came Off With His Boots, and a Physician was Called to Dress His Injuries—The Genuine Tramp.

"My name is J. Ralph Emerson Baka, and I'll write it for you to prove it. I'm a tramp and I'm proud of it. I've never worked and I never will. No, I don't like whiskey, but I'll take it in preference to water. I'm from New Hampshire, and I'm going to New Hampshire. I'm 46 years old. I was born in Norway. I've been in this country 25 years." This is the story that a large number of questions brought out of a most extraordinary individual who was arrested by Policeman Ertle Sunday afternoon.

The man had walked over from Canton, and was making himself comfortable in the neighborhood of Dr. Maurice Smith's unfinished West Main street house. A telephone message brought the officer. Baka said he did not mind being arrested, but he did object to the long walk to the city prison. He wanted to know why the town did not have a patrol wagon. When the officer arrived at the jail he sent for Dr. Gans. Baka's condition was frightfully disgusting. He wore a pair of heavy boots and cloth overshoes. He cheerfully admitted that he had not removed the boots since the day he first put them on, four months ago. Officer Budd and Fireman Rigler had to cut the boots to pieces before they could get them off. It seemed as if his feet had grown fast to the leather. When his stockings were taken off the skin came with them. Solid cakes of clotted blood, filth and corruption encased his feet. Baka laughed when the officers who were assisting him turned pale and ran to the door for fresh air.

Dr. Gans bandaged up the badly lacerated feet. Baka then lay down on a bench and was soon in deep sleep. His boots, overshoes and stockings were carried outside, and Street Commissioner Helline was summoned to dispose of them in the manner he thought best. The case was then reported to the township trustees. Baka is thought to be insane. Some of his answers are intelligent enough, but often he merely smiles and says something that can have no possible connection with the query. He writes an excellent hand. Baka has not had a bath for many months, and his hair and whiskers, to all appearances, have never been trimmed.

The township trustees this afternoon ordered that Baka be removed to the infirmary. Citizens and local officers are very indignant that the Canton authorities should permit a man in Baka's condition to leave their charge. Baka says the Canton police gave him a bed Saturday night.

TWO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

I. P. Snively Injured at Steel Works—George Hering Hurt.

Isaiah P. Snively, of 64 Grape street, while making an excavation at the grounds of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company, could not escape a sudden fall of earth, and his right leg was broken below the knee, Tuesday afternoon. Dr. D. S. Gardner reduced the fracture. Being well advanced in years, the injury is a very serious one for Mr. Snively.

George Hering, a young man residing at 79 East Tremont street, was caught between two machines while at work in one of Russell & Co.'s shops on Monday. His collarbone was broken and he was severely squeezed, but Dr. Pumphrey does not expect the latter injury to result seriously. They were moving engines and threshers when the accident occurred.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Commissioners Declare Electric Railway Franchise Null and Void.

CANTON, March 19.—The county commissioners this morning declared the franchises held by the Stark Electric Railway Company and by the Canton & Akron Electric Railway Company, to be null and void. The franchises were granted several years ago, and no steps were ever taken by the companies to fulfill their conditions. On February 19 the commissioners notified the companies that unless they took some action tending toward the latter, by March 19, the franchises would be taken from them. Nothing was heard in answer to the communication and the action of the commissioners this morning resulted. W. A. Lynch, president of the Canton-Massillon, was at the head of the last named company.

Another case of smallpox was reported to the authorities this morning, that of a child of Mrs. Belle Daugherty, in Marion street. The five members of the family have all been exposed. Prompt action will be taken by the health officer to prevent the spread of the disease.

Private sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Henry Swihart, of Massillon.

Will has been admitted to probate and citation to widow to elect ordered in the estate of John M. Walker, of Massillon.

MUIR MAY DIE.

The Probable Result of an all Night Carousal.

DALTON, March 19.—It is learned today that the Wooster infirmary surgeons have little hope for the recovery of Louis Muir, of this place, who, after a carousal with a party of tramps who stole his shoes and all else worth taking, was found lying unconscious by the roadside with a broken hip and both feet frozen. The tramp arrested on suspicion has told three different stories concerning Muir. The latter continues to declare that he was assaulted.

A FATAL KICK.

Five-Year-Old Austin Shupe Dies of His Injuries.

Austin A. Shupe, aged five years, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Shupe, residing west of the city, died at 9 o'clock Saturday night. He was kicked by a horse on Wednesday, sustaining a fractured skull. A trepanning operation on Saturday brought the child no relief. Funeral services were held at the residence at 1:30 o'clock and at the Lutheran church at West Brookfield at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

JOHN W. POORMAN.

John W. Poorman, of Pigeon Run, of whose death an announcement has heretofore been made, was 52 years of age. In early life he connected himself with the Evangelical Lutheran church, to which he remained a faithful and consistent member to the time of his death. He was a useful man in the church and community, and his place will be hard to fill. In matters pertaining to truth and what he considered to be right, he was a man of undaunted courage, yet plain and unassuming. Funeral services were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. W. H. Berry, at the Cross Roads' church one and one-half miles west of Navarre, on Thursday morning in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends. He leaves behind a widow, three daughters, one brother, Jacob Poorman, of near Pigeon Run, and one sister, Mrs. Wesley Graham, of Massillon, besides a large circle of distant friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Doll, residing east of the city, died last night. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

Great opportunity offered to good, reliable men. Salary of $15 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Send stamp, American Mfg. Co. Terre Haute, Ind.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Essinger, of Newcastle, Pa., are the guests of Massillon relatives.

William A. Pietzcker has gone to Chicago, where he will be the guest of his brother for a week.

H. F. Pocock has gone to Detroit on a business trip. Mrs. Pocock and son are visiting in Columbus.

Miss Emma Archibald, of Salem, is the guest of Mrs. Cameron Miller, in West Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Watts, of Navarre, were Sunday guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Mary Watts, in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Eckroate have moved from the Hammersmith farm, east of town, to this city, occupying the house at 248 East Oak street.

Lincoln H. Fay and Miss Elsie N. Powell, both of Stark county, were married on Saturday, March 17, at North Lawrence by the Rev. J. H. Miller.

A charter has been issued to the Canton News Company, capitalized at $1,000. Harry Howells, of this city, is the secretary and manager of the concern.

James Smalley, of Orrville, has entered suit against the Pennsylvania railroad company for $10,000 for the death of his son, who was killed while working under an engine there.

Jacob Bash, of this city, who is now with his regiment in Manila, writes that he expects to return to the United States within a few months. He says he is tired of the Philippines.

H. E. Sinnock, who received large contracts for the replanting of trees at Cleveland, has been forced to abandon work in that city on account of the cold weather, and has returned to Massillon.

Funeral services for Austin Shupe, the West Brookfield lad who died from injuries sustained by being kicked by a horse, were largely attended Monday afternoon. The pallbearers were boy friends of the deceased.

The congregation of the Presbyterian church on Sunday elected C. E. Archer and Charles Snyder elders for three-year terms and Charles Strobel for a one-year term. Other members of the board are E. A. Jones, F. J. Strobel and C. B. Heckman.

J. M. Richardson, now under the management of the Columbus Lyceum Bureau, will deliver his famous lecture, "Witless Wit," in the M. E. church at North Lawrence on the evening of Wednesday, March 28. Tickets fifteen cents and ten cents.

Joseph Noll has been received at the asylum from Akron. He is violently insane. Several years ago he left his home in Germany, having displeased his parents. Two weeks ago he learned of their death. His grief drove him mad. Noll's relatives are wealthy.

The Evans-Lowe-Dennison Company, of Alliance, was incorporated at Columbus on Tuesday. It will deal in groceries and produce, at wholesale, on $40,000 capital stock. D. I. Evans, T. L. Lowe, C. W. Dennison, B. F. Weybrecht and D. E. Rogers are the incorporators.

At a meeting of Summit county school teachers held to discuss the defeat of the Clark local option bill at Akron, on Tuesday, a resolution to name a day for fasting and prayer was voted down and one declaring that the antagonists of the bill must be knifed politically was adopted.

When John Boyd, of East Greenville, discovered that his valuable beagle hound was missing, he immediately had an advertisement inserted in the lost column of THE INDEPENDENT. Yesterday the dog came back, its finder being a reader of this paper. This is but one case in many.

Mrs. Moses Clay, who recently sustained serious injuries by falling from a street car, and whose condition will not permit her removal from the residence of Dr. W. H. Kirkland to her home, north of the city, is reported much better today. There are hopes for her recovery.

Mr. Robert Stephenson and Miss Sophia Harig were married Sunday afternoon at the parsonage of St. John's church, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The contracting parties were attended by David Harris, of East Greenville, and Miss Edna Forsythe, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson will reside in East Greenville.

A valuable horse belonging to Superintendent Southworth, of the Fairmount children's home, was killed on Saturday, while suffering from an attack of rabies. In its agonies the animal bit its mate, and although the wounds were at once cauterized, Mr. Southworth has no hopes of saving its life. Several cows were recently killed at the institution owing to the same cause.

THE INDEPENDENT is in receipt of an invitation to attend the first annual graduation exercises of the Nimishillen township public schools, to be held in the Reformed church at Louisville next Friday evening. The graduating class numbers twenty-three, and its motto is "We Have Made a Beginning." The Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, state school commissioner, and President Riker, of Mt. Union college, will deliver addresses.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Mrs. Eleanor D. Russell and Miss Laura Russell left on Sunday for New York. During the week they will be joined by Miss Nellie Gribble and Miss Mary Harter, of Canton, and the entire party will sail on Saturday, March 24, on the steamer Patricia, of the Hamburg-American line, for Hamburg. Miss Gribble will leave the steamer at Plymouth and go to London to visit relatives. The rest of the party will visit the Paris exposition and in May will join other Massillonians now abroad at Oberammergau, where the Passion Play is given.

Massillon and Perry township will be entitled to sixteen delegates in the congressional, judicial and county conventions. They will be chosen on April 7 The same number of delegates will be chosen for each convention in Massillon and the township. Massillon precinct will be allowed 2 delegates to each convention, and Richville precinct will have 1. Precinct A of the first ward will be entitled to 3 delegates. Precinct B of the first ward, precinct B and precinct C of the third ward and the fourth ward will each elect 1 delegate. Precinct A of the second ward, precinct B of the second and precinct A of the third ward will each choose 2 delegates. Tuscarawas township will be entitled to 3 congressional, 3 judicial and 4 county delegates; Sugarcreek, 3 congressional, 3 judicial and 4 county; Lawrence, 5 each; Bethlehem, 2 each. The total representation of the county in each convention will be: Congressional, 108; judicial, 108; county, 116.

CAUSED BY A BAD FLUE.

Fire Destroys the Dispatchers' Office at Columbia.

A defective flue was responsible for the fire which destroyed the train dispatchers' office of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, at Columbia, between 6 and 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The fire originated in the garret. It was discovered by an engineer, who saw the flames shooting out around the eaves. Several dispatchers were at work in the building at the time. The city firemen could throw but one stream of water, and it required all their hose to cover the 1,000 feet from the nearest water plug, at the corner of Erie and Dieterich streets, and the many rooms and hallways of the structure made the fire doubly hard to fight.

The building was just outside of the city limits. Nearly all of the contents of the offices were saved. Superintendent Merwin stated today that he could not estimate the damage caused by fire, though it will probably be $2,000. He thinks it is covered by insurance. For the present the dispatchers will be located in the yardmaster's office and at the Massillon station. If possible, a down-town room will be secured for them without delay. People interested are hopeful that the company will rebuild where the local station now stands, the new structure to contain the offices of dispatchers and superintendent as well as to be the station.

MURDER OR SUICIDE.

TOLEDO, March 21.—[By Associated Press]—Colonel Bunker, a prominent attorney and military man, was found ded in his bed this morning, with a bullet hole in the back of his neck. A revolver was found near him, and it is not known whether it was murder or suicide.

FARM AND MART.

Peach Crop Thought to be Damaged.

WHEAT NOT IMPROVED.

Other Farmers Than Those of Sugarcreek Township Report Injurious Weather—W. B. Suttle, Commission Merchant, to Retire—A Big Season for Oysters.

Reports from Lake county are to the effect that the peach crop of that great producing district will be small this year. The cold weather has killed the buds. In Stark county there is a difference of opinion in regard to the peach crop. Samuel Roush, of Justus, one of the heaviest growers of this vicinity, was in Massillon Monday, and he had hopes for at least a half-crop, provided the weather continued favorable. Growers from other parts of the country say there are indications that the crop will be a complete failure.

The changeable weather of this month has not improved the condition of the wheat in the ground. Other farmers have joined their reports of damage through freezes with those first sent out by growers of Sugarcreek township. While it will be impossible to tell to what extent the entire crop is damaged until spring opens and the killed portions refuse to grow, farmers find but little in present general conditions to encourage them.

Dealers report that the season just closed has seen the largest local sale of oysters in Massillon history. Retailers' sales averaged from ten to fifteen gallons a week, and there are at least twenty dealers in the city. The season will close April 30. Oysters are purchasable in Massillon only during the months whose names contain the letter "r."

William B. Suttle, for a number of years a commission merchant in Massillon, will retire from business shortly, and will remove to a Wayne county farm.

J. M. Clark, of J. M. Clark & Co., spent yesterday in the Cleveland markets, which are now crowded with Florida vegetables.

Cabbage and onions are the only Florida vegetables which have reached Massillon thus far. Lettuce has been on the market all winter, its cultivation in hot-houses being a specialty in Stark county.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a certain percentage of all the people as regularly and surely as the spring of the year rolls around. Probably 75 per cent. of these people are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has made more people well, effected more wonderful cures than any other medicine in the world.

The many letters we frequently publish are only samples from thousands of testimonials in our files and coming in daily. Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula,	*Salt Rheum,*
Scald Head,	*Boils, Pimples,*
All kinds of Humor,	*Psoriasis,*
Blood Poisoning,	*Rheumatism,*
Catarrh,	*Malaria, etc.*

All of which are prevalent at this season and in their milder forms are generally called "Spring Humors."

"Large swellings came on my boy's neck under his ears. In the spring they grew worse, extended down to the collar bone, and finally became a large scrofula sore. My brother had been cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it had also cured one of my other children of a bad case of salt rheum. I therefore began giving Hood's to this boy for scrofula, and in a short time the sore commenced to heal from the inside and it continued until now a slight scar is the only trace. As for myself I was weak and tired and it was an effort for me to keep about. When I got Hood's for my little boy I began taking it myself and in a short time I gained rapidly in health and strength and have since done my work with more ease than ever before since I can remember." MRS. DAN MAXFIELD, North Londonderry, New Hampshire.

It effects such cures as this by virtue of its peculiar curative power, found in no other medicine. It is peculiar to itself—the best Spring Medicine that money can buy.

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

FREASE GETS AWAY.

Privileged Patient Escapes from Asylum.

HE WALKED TO CANTON.

A Hospital Attendant is Signed by the Warren Baseball Team—The Employes Paid on Tuesday—A Massillon Young Lady Employed at the Institution Taken Seriously Ill.

Edward Frease, a privileged patient at the state hospital, slipped away on Tuesday afternoon. His absence was not noticed until supper time. The hospital authorities were notified today that Frease was in Canton, and officers were sent to bring him back to the institution immediately. Frease formerly lived in Canton. He has always seemed the most contented of patients, and was the last man the attendants would have suspected of having running away propensities. His punishment will be a temporary deprivation of privileges.

Tuesday was the regular monthly pay day at the institution. A considerable portion of the large sum distributed among the employes found its way to this city.

Attendant Houghton, who caught for the hospital baseball team last season, and on whom the organizers of this year's club banked strongly, has signed with the Warren organization. He will leave the institution at the opening of the baseball season. The asylum team is gradually taking form, and by the time the weather will permit, all the members will be in a condition to go on the diamond. The hospital team has an advantage over all others, inasmuch as the members are always together and team practice can be had every day. The half holiday on Saturday gives the club a weekly opportunity for games.

Miss Kittie Evans, one of the young ladies employed in the administration building, is seriously ill. Miss Evans resides in Massillon.

Since the Sunday mishap, the power house people have had no trouble with the gas. The regulator which was out of order was not at the hospital, but one in the neighborhood.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

WEST BROOKFIELD, March 20.—The Republicans of the township have nominated the following ticket: J. D. Miller, for township trustee; John Miller, clerk; C. J. Stansbury, constable; E. B. Levers, assessor; M. Myers, supervisor. The Messrs. Miller had opposition, their opponents being B. Valentine, of East Greenville, for trustee, and B. Groff, of Sippo, for clerk.

NEWS FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, March 21.—Daniel Doubledee, who has been working at Goshen for some time, is visiting his parents here this week.

Mrs. Albert Lister, of Cleveland, is the guest of relatives here.

Miss Emma Prosser spent several days last week with Genoa friends.

John Evritt, of Elton, gave an entertainment in our school house last Thursday evening.

Mrs. John Sadler and Miss Sadie E. Griffith were the guests of the Masters family near Massillon Saturday.

The Democratic primary election for this township was held Saturday and resulted in the selection of John Robertson for trustee; W. Blank for clerk, and L. Williams for assessor in this precinct. Your correspondent failed to learn who was selected for justice of the peace.

Our public school has closed a successful winter term under the management of A. Davis and Miss Sadie Griffith. The two schools will be consolidated for the spring term and the township board of education has succeeded in securing the services of A. O. Davis to take charge, at a compromise price.

We are pleased to learn that the conference between miners and operators for the Massillon district has reached an amicable adjustment of the local scale of prices. It is felt generally that the settlement is a good one for the miners, in fact, the best we have for years, and with the exception of the differential the best the Massillon district has ever had, and the result can be directly placed to the credit of the miners' organization and the present corps of district and state officers. Notwithstanding this achievement and the general benefits derived from the organization, there are some miners who are yet on the outside of this same organization, and will stand back and try to pick flaws as a mere excuse not to pay their per capita towards the running expenses, and yet these very men are usually the first to grasp any benefits derived through the organization. The three cents for three inches of dirt in the agreement, independent of anything else, is well worth the money

MT. EATON AFFAIRS.

MT. EATON, March 21.—Chas. S. Graber is confined to his bed with neuralgia of the heart.

F. L. Hunsinger, of Barberton, is visiting in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler.

H. K. Lewis, of West Farmington, has been here for one week buying cows.

C. C. Harrold is home again from Schuyler, Neb., where he spent a month with his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Laird, and his son, J. K. Harrold.

F. L. Cabut has purchased a new horse.

The Misses Ellen Grojean and Bertha Marchand visited in Wooster on Friday. They were the guests of Miss Lenora Schaffter.

William Schaffter, of Wooster, visited his brother, E. L. Schaffter, Saturday and Sunday.

CAMPCREEK NOTES.

CAMPCREEK, March 21.—John Wells has accepted a position with John Collier, near the Cross Roads.

Elmer Lenhart will make a trip to Baltic on Thursday.

E. G. Bowers, of Pigeon Run, will not move to Massillon, as had been his intention some time ago, but will rent his store in town and remain on his farm.

John Collier, the blacksmith at the Sunnhalter mine, will resign his position soon, and go to Canton to accept an offer as engineer in the artifical ice plant.

Mr. Hurig, who had his leg broken in the Klondike mine some time ago, is improving.

There will be services at the Cross Roads on Sunday.

NAVARRE ITEMS.

NAVARRE, March 20.—Mrs. Tillie Allman has returned home, after spending a few days with Akron friends.

Miss Katherine Siffert is reported sick with the grip.

Mrs. Mary Lower is quite ill at her home in Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Carr are preparing to move to Mansfield, after a residence here of five years.

Miss Ella Paton has returned to her home in Ft. Wayne, Ind., after spending the winter with her friend, Mrs. Rogers.

Mrs. John Hitchcock, of Cosbocton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bowers.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the U. B. church is making a fancy quilt which will be for sale in the near future.

Mrs. J. M. Corl has returned home after spending a week with her daughter, Mrs Van Dorsten, of Canton.

Louis Zgorski spent Sunday at Canton.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs Charles Downey, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hay have recently moved to the corner of Center and Park streets.

The Glass Marble Works are preparing to go into operation at an early date.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of the plains, entertained quite a number of ladies on Wednesday at a quilting.

The high school held a literary session Friday evening. The debate was a decided success. The debaters were: Affirmative—Miss Oela Corl, Edward Siffert, Edwin Garver. Deny—Gertrude Heinzleman, Harry Gatcher, Emmet Converse. Question for debate: Resolved, "That Ignorance and Superstition did More Harm for the Human Race than Pride and Ambition." The jury decided in favor of the affirmative.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The secret service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators, but no equal for digestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters set things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

DR. LIVINGSTON—On March 2, 1897, I came to consult you. I had been under treatment for a long time, and was getting worse all the time, and my friends said I could never get well. I had hemorrhages and vomited quantities of blood, could hardly eat at all. In your examination you did not ask a single question, but told me just how I was feeling and what my trouble was—which was from ulceration of the stomach. I was under your care just seven months, and restored to complete health, which I have enjoyed ever since. Miss Laura Peters, Marietta, O.

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NEXT CUP CHALLENGE.

Sir Thomas Lipton Bent on Capturing the Coveted Trophy.

TWO YACHTS FOR TRIAL RACE.

Permission to Be Asked to Alter the Shamrock—Watson to Design a New Yacht to Be Called the Erin—Best Boat to Be Recognized as the Challenger.

The Boston Herald prints the following from its Glasgow correspondent:

You can state it on the official authority of Sir Thomas Lipton, who has just returned from France and the Mediterranean, that he will challenge for the America's cup in 1901, and there can be no doubt of it. He favored me with an exclusive interview the other day, and we went all over the situation.

Sir Thomas has given attention to the suggestion that if the sail plan and forebody of the Shamrock were changed she would be a better boat. At first Mr. Fife strongly opposed any change in the Shamrock. For two months past, however, he has worked on the Shamrock's body and sail plans and has come to the conclusion that the attempt is worth making and has so informed Sir Thomas. Two years will have elapsed before the coming match, and now Sir Thomas, since he has met Fife, has made up his mind to alter the Shamrock. Fife has asked him to get absolute liberty from the New York Yacht club to reconstruct and alter her in such manner as seems to him best.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Designer Watson has been given the order to get out the lines of the new challenger, which, by the way, will be called the Erin. Mr. Watson is now working up the preliminaries and thinking matters out, and he will be prepared to give out the contract as soon as the terms for the next match are arranged between the Royal Ulster and the New York Yacht clubs.

Charles Russell, who is Sir Thomas Lipton's legal adviser, has looked into all the terms of former matches and has found out that the New York Yacht club in the Valkyrie III match is on record—viz. "In case Valkyrie III is not the fastest British yacht after trial then you (Dunraven) will be allowed to substitute such yacht for the challenger."

These terms will be asked by Sir Thomas because he will send both the Shamrock and the Erin over to your side in the late spring of 1901 and thus give them a chance of at least two months of trial practice before the grand event comes off. Should the improved Shamrock be faster than the Erin then, as in the case of the Valkyrie III, Sir Thomas will ask that the faster of the two yachts be named, and what the members of the New York Yacht club offered Lord Dunraven they will surely grant to Sir Thomas Lipton. Both yachts, in accordance with the terms of the mutual agreement clause previously agreed on, will be towed over under the same conditions as the Shamrock, and they should make the passage in 13 days. The practice sails will take place off Sandy Hook, and every day outside of Sunday will be given to racing over the regular America's cup course distance.

Sir Thomas is undecided whether he will be in America in July or August, but that he will be over during one of these months is a certainty. He will have the members of the Royal Ulster Yacht club with him, and, as before, the match will be speedily closed. The chances are that the matches will be sailed during August or early September, and it may be earlier, for Sir Thomas intends if possible to have both of his boats on this side in late April or early May and have them ready for a match not more than 60 days after arrival.

On an early day Sir Thomas will informally send a letter to the New York Yacht club informing the members of his intention to challenge, so as to have a holding above others who may contemplate challenging. As he has stepped aside for a year, he feels before the match takes on that his future attempts to lift the cup should not be uncertain so far as the lodgment of the challenge for 1901 is concerned. The alterations in the Shamrock will be made by Thorneycroft, and in that event she will be towed to the yard in the south.

Mr. William Gibson, a very wealthy Irishman, from County Antrim, is a very close friend of Sir Thomas. He has suggested that he would like to be a party in building the Erin. Sir Thomas likes the fun so much that he will go it alone. When Sir Thomas will have completed the 1901 match, the outlay will be close to three-quarters of a million dollars.

"MEDIAN" IN THE CENSUS.

New Word Coined to Supplant Average and Center.

A new word seems destined to come into use with the census of 1900 and the discussions that will follow the interpretation of its results, says a Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript. The word is "median." It ought to displace average and center for the greater number of ordinary census uses, since the notion of "average" which most people have is really expressed by "median," while "average" means quite another thing. There is room in our terminology for both terms, just as we distinguish between plurality and majority to good advantage in discussing election returns. The average age of the population of the United States, for example, is 25 years; the median age is 21 years. The latter means the point at which there are as many people above as below. An 80-year-old man would then have no more influence in pulling up the median age of his community than a 40-year-old man so long as both were above the average. The octogenarian would, however, have a great influence on the average age of a community, as will appear from the formula by which that result is obtained. If there are 157 persons 1 year old, 113 persons 2 years old, 95 3 years old and so on, the 157 would be multiplied by 1, the 113 by 2, the 95 by 3, as far as ages go, and then the grand total would be divided by the whole number of persons. The quotient would be the number of years of life which had been enjoyed by the average person, or the "average" age. For statistical purposes "median" age is just as valuable, and the establishment of the distinction is important, as numberless errors arise from the confusion of the two.

What will probably surprise more people, however, is that the "center of population" of the United States is not the point of which just as many people are south as north, as many east as west. That would be the median point of population. By the census of 1890 the center of population was 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind., while the median point was about 70 miles northeast of it, in Darke county, O., near the western boundary of the state. The reason the "center" gravitates west of the median is that the Pacific coast population is on the long arm of the lever, and influences result much as the octogenarian does the average age. Just think where our center of population would be, according to theory, with the Philippine Islands regarded as a part of the United States! The eastern seaboard might well say, "We have no influence here."

A SHELDON EDITORIAL.

Minister Author's Views on How to Make a City Better.

Mr. Sheldon's leading editorial in the Topeka Capital of March 14 is under the caption "What Can We Do to Make a Better City?"

First.—We can all be better men and women ourselves. It does not make any great difference so far as the character of the city is concerned whether we personally belong to one political party or another; whether we are artistic or musical or college educated or wealthy or poor will not make any great difference necessarily with the moral condition of the city. But it will make the great and vital difference if we are better men and women every day. It is far more important to this city that we tell the truth and keep pure and act unselfishly and love one another than that we build factories and encourage commercial industry and put up fine residences and improve our property. It is as true now as it was when these words were first spoken, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

"Seek ye for the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you."

If Topeka is, first of all, a city full of men and women who want to do God's work instead of their own, who are seeking the kingdom of God before they seek their own wealth or political honor or social place, the city will be worth while in everything else that makes a city what it ought to be.

What we need more than anything else in this city (and the same is true of every other city in the world) is better people, more personal righteousness of the kind that stands the wear and tear of the business life and the social and political life of the municipality.

New Hotel For Cape Nome.

Among the first boats to go to Cape Nome, the new El Dorado, will be one which carries a five story wooden hotel all ready to put up. The ground space of the building, according to a San Francisco dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, is 60 by 100 feet, and it will have 102 bedrooms. On the second floor will be a large room for banquets or parties, and on the ground floor will be the office, grillroom and saloon, with a bar 34 feet long. Each of the bedrooms is provided with outside light and double frostproof sash, clothes closet, electric light and call bell service. All the walls, floors and ceilings will be deadened, and the walls will be covered with canvas duck painted to represent rough tinted plastering.

An Electrical Shoe.

Engelbert Hohenberger, a Bohemian shoemaker residing at Bodenbach, a little town about 18 miles from Dresden, has invented a walking shoe which is heated by means of an electrical apparatus in the heel, with tubes conveying heat under the surface of the sole, says the Chicago News. Unheerveer, the inventor of the ordinary winter shoe, says that it has been conclusively proved that the new electrical invention gives absolute protection from snow and rain at a cost of 25 florins ($11).

A BEAR FOR A ROOMMATE.

Funny Story About a Russian Beast Which Slept In a Bed.

Livonia is a part of our globe where fondness for pets coexists with love of sport. A Russian subject from that province tells me of the strange consideration evinced by one of her neighbors for the feelings of a bear. The animal had an odd fancy for sleeping indoors and in a bed. To humor him, a room in a tower was always left open for the animal. Some nights he came and availed himself of the hospitality, but often he staid out in the woods. If he arrived at his tower and mounted the long flight of steps which led from outside to his own door and found that anything prevented his entrance, the bear made a horrible noise, growling and battering the woodwork. In Livonia, during the brief northern summer, the local magnates visit each other without prior arrangement, and they arrive prepared to stop the night. It not infrequently occurs that many carriages converge at the same time on one country house, with the result that as many as 40 beds may be required. A large influx of visitors arrived one night at the house where the bear had his room. The last comer was a timid youth, a cousin of the house. The host met him, radiant:

"What a pleasure, Ivan! You'll find half the relations here. But, alas, you'll not have a good room. Every other corner is full. There's only the tower left. As you know, the bear comes there. But never mind! He does not put in an appearance every night." The young man would fain have gone farther, but the nearest country house was ten miles off, his horse tired, and the hospitable relations very pressing in their invitation to him to remain. He was greatly afraid of the bear, but still more afraid of offending host, hostess and all the other cousins and neighbors. He decided to stay, and at last retired to rest in a large, square room, with two beds in it. He inquired if he might not bar out the bear (the door had but a latch), but he was told that no fastenings might be used; the bear was too noisy if shut out. He "would not let a soul in the place have a wink of sleep." Besides, "he wasn't coming very likely." And, further, "there wasn't any means of altogether fastening the door." "It was left on the latch on purpose." The last words of a rather sleepy cousin to the newcomer were, "Better take the bed in the far corner, Ivan!"

The guest can hardly be said to have slept there. The terror of bruin kept him awake at first and then bruin himself, for in the small hours a shambling step and a sound of claws on the steps and balustrade froze the blood in the unhappy youth's veins. The noise came nearer. There was a fumbling at the latch. With great growling and grumbling, bruin entered and put himself to bed in the couch near the door. There the beast grumbled, grunted and seemed to sniff. That sniffing alarmed the other occupant of the room most of all, for he thought it meant that the bear scented him and might resent his presence. The wretch dared scarcely breathe. Dawn was breaking, but that was only another danger. The bear might see him. Bruin, a great, curled lump above the blankets, became in due time visible to his fellow lodger. Then the bear snored! There was comfort in that sound. But soon he rolled about and growled and groaned discontentedly. The heart of the watcher beat painfully loud. He dared not rise. He had not nerve enough to pass the sleeping animal and rush down the steps. Terror paralyzed the youth, and prudence whispered that inactivity can be sometimes masterly.

The slow hours dragged on. All the company had assembled down stairs at breakfast, but bruin still slept, and the timid cousin watched him with eyes that burned and throbbed. At last the host said: "Where's Ivan? Where's the bear too?" And a messenger was dispatched to the tower, there to find a pallid guest and his uninvited companion. The messenger routed out the bear, who had been kept as a pet when a cub and who was really only half a wild beast, and helped the nerve shattered youth to dress and join the breakfast party.—London News.

Her Ambition.

After the youthful but powerful intellects of the observation class in a West Philadelphia school had devoted 15 minutes the other day to making known the results of their thoughts upon nature and surrounding objects the teacher diverted their minds by asking each of the dozen youngsters what they meant to be when they grew up.

One precocious girl of 7, looking up at the strong, but not overly comely, face of the teacher, whispered timidly, "If I'ze pretty when I gets big, I am going to be an actress, but if I grows ugly I'll be a schoolteacher."—Philadelphia Record.

A Healthy Locality.

To all appearance Ardnamurchan, on the west coast of Scotland, is a great place for longevity. Whether it is because of the soft and salubrious climate or the remoteness of the place from the centers and the sins of population or something indigenous to the Ardnamurchan nature it would be rash to say, but certain it is that an Ardnamurchanite seems to have a good chance of becoming a patriarch. Within 30 years many of the inhabitants have been cut off at verying ripe ages between 100 and 112.—Scottish American.

His Distinction.

"Yes, sir," said Broncho Bob, "when I was east I was a regular literary lion. I got in with some people who are interested in dialect."

"But you can't write dialect."

"No, I can't write it. But I kin talk it great."—Washington Star.

MR. LEWIS WINS IT

Nominated for Councilman by Republicans.

TICKET NOW COMPLETE.

The Sharp Mayoralty Contest at Navarre Results in a Victory for George Obenour—At West Brookfield the Democrats are in a Muddle Because They Don't Understand.

The election held Saturday for the nomination of a Rupublican candidate for councilman in the second ward resulted in a victory for A. J. Lewis, the present incumbent. The vote was Lewis, 87; Stansbury, 36. The Republican ticket is now complete. It follows:

For mayor—J. J. Wise.

For councilmen—J. A. Jacoby, first ward; A. J. Lewis, second ward: J. E. Johns, third ward; Jacob Graze, fourth ward.

For assessors—C. H. Wiseman, first ward; Malcolm Biddle, second: Harry Griswold, third; Fred. Hose, fourth: G. W. Becker, Massillon precinct; Ephraim Bowman, Richville precinct.

For members board of education—S. A. Conrad, Miss Elizabeth Folger.

For trustee—L. P. Slusser.

For township clerk—R. B. Crawford, jr.

For constable—John A. Graham.

NAVARRE, March 19.—In the contest for the Republican nomination for mayor Saturday, George Obenour received 45 votes: Levi Hair, 24; John Stantz, 1. Alfred Allman was nominated for street commissioner over Harry Hullinger. There was also a contest for cemetery trustee, which was won by D. J. Wolf over Augustus Crossland.

WEST BROOKFIELD, March 19.—The Democratic nomination books closed on March 12, John Muskolly being the only candidate for township clerk. Last Saturday Lyman Hairs, of Beech Grove, announced his candidacy for the clerkship nomination. Chairman Kouth, of the Democratic central committee, told him it could not be. Then Hairs made so much noise that Kouth became frightened, and he wanted to call a special meeting of Democrats for Tuesday evening, at which the matter will be settled. Muskolly is a cripple and, therefore, a party favorite. Other Democratic nominees are Adam Shanklin, for trustee; Fred Adams, assessor; Peter Wolf, supervisor. The board of elections informed Mr. Kouth today that he could not reopen the nomination books for Hairs or any other person.

CRYSTAL SPRING FIRE.

Barney Post's Saloon was Totally Destroyed Saturday Night.

CRYSTAL SPRING, March 19.—The building owned by Fred Bremkamp, in which was located the saloon conducted by Barney Post, was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday at midnight. Dr. Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, who happened through town noticed smoke issuing from the lower part of the building and gave the alarm. The fire spread rapidly and the interior was soon ablaze. Jos. Hoopman, night engineer at the brewery, blew the whistle and our people were awakened from their slumbers to witness a fire burning brightly in the heart of the town. At this time the flames were beyond control and nothing could be done but save the Ft. Wayne freight house. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Bremkamp carried $600 insurance on the building, and Post had his saloon and contents insured for $500.

WOODFORD IS GONE.

But His Board Bill for $28.50 Still Remains.

E. W. Woodford, an insurance agent, did not pay his board bill of $28.50 when he left Mrs. Seiler's boarding house, at the corner of Mill and Tremont streets four days ago. The last time Mrs. Seiler saw him he said he was going to the bowling alleys. She felt no alarm until he failed to appear at the supper table. He had never missed a meal before. She knew then that he had shaken Massillon dust. A note from the missing man tells Mrs. Seiler that she should not worry about the money; that he was liable to pay it in spite of himself.

A JADED HORSE.

The Whip May Spur Him on for a Short Distance.

When a horse becomes worn and tired he may be urged on by the whip in the hands of a heartless driver, but reason would say, let him rest and feed and give him time to recuperate, then he will renew his journey with ease and without fatigue.

When the stomach becomes tired and weak from impure blood a dose can be taken that will stimulate it on to do the work of digestion, but it is only a stimulant, and soon the stomach becomes dependent on this assistance. The proper and only way to have a healthy stomach is to make the blood pure and the liver healthy.

Knox Stomach Tablets are a new combination of remedies tried and tested. They purify the blood, make the liver healthy and cure nervousness, dyspepsia, biliousness, loss of appetite, catarrh and constipation. A single box will restore the bloom of health to the cheek and send pure blood coursing through the veins. An immediate relief for indigestion and a positive cure for dyspepsia.

If unable to secure them of your local druggist send fifty cents to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full sized box will be sent postpaid.

Don't forget the date of the great and grand high school entertainment Friday, March 23.

SYRUP OF FIGS
ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;
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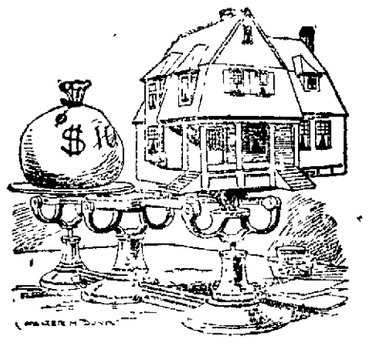

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James R. Dunn, over 50 S. Erie

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	1 35	*6 30	15 00	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 30	6 30	5 46	8 46
Columbiana "		3 44		7 43		
Leetonia "	9 06	3 51		7 53		
Salem "	9 18	4 05	8 34	8 08	6 77	9 37
Alliance ar	9 40	4 35	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55
" lv	9 40	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM
Maximo "		4 56		8 55		
Louisville "		5 08		9 06		
Canton "	10 10	5 24	9 27	9 23		
Massillon "	10 22	5 42	9 40	9 40		
Lawrence "		5 57		9 52		
Burton City "		6 05		10 00		
Orrville "	10 42	6 15	10 06	10 10		
Smithville "		6 25		10 20		
Wooster "	11 02	6 34	10 26	10 29		
Shreve "		6 50		10 45		
Big Prairie "		6 53		10 55		
Lakeville "		7 02		10 58		
Londonville "		7 16		11 11	39	
Perrysville "		7 25		11 18		
Lucas "		7 40		11 31	AM	
Mansfield "	12 10	7 53	11 30	11 45	16 35	
Crestline ar	12 40	8 25	11 59	12 20	6 55	
Bucyrus lv	1 05	PM	12 27	3 20	7 35	
Lima "	2 34		1 59	5 24	9 40	
Van Wert "	3 20		2 48	6 19	10 46	
Ft. Wayne ar	4 10		3 40	7 15	11 55	
Warsaw lv	5 25		4 52		1 25	
Plymouth "	6 12		5 34		2 19	
Valparaiso "	7 16		6 30		3 23	
Chicago ar	8 45		7 45		5 05	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20	8	6		18	
	AM	PM	PM		AM	
Chicago lv	*7 30	3 00	*11 30		*2 55	
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20		4 12	
Plymouth "	10 37	5 48	2 55		5 13	
Warsaw "	11 24	6 28	3 45		5 51	
Ft. Wayne ar	12 55	7 35	5 10		6 55	
Van Wert lv	1 55	8 30	6 20	32		8 29
Lima "	2 55	9 30	7 15			
Bucyrus "	5 05	11 19	9 29	A M		
Crestline "	5 45	11 55	10 05	15 20	10 20	
Mansfield "	6 15	12 20	10 2	5 44	A PT.	
Lucas "	6 30		10 35	5 58	AM	
Perrysville "	6 41		10 48	6 12		
Londonville "	6 53		10 57	6 20		
Lakeville "	7 05		11 10	6 32		
Big Prairie "	7 10		11 12	6 36		
Shreve "	7 17		11 20	6 44		
Wooster "	7 36	1 30	12 00	7 05		
Smithville "	7 47		12 11	7 15		
Orrville "	8 00	1 51	12 25	7 30		
Burton City "	8 06			7 40		
Lawrence "	8 15		12 46	7 50		
Massillon "	8 30	2 18	1 00	8 05		
Canton "	8 45	2 34	1 16	8 24		
Louisville "	9 00		1 33	8 42	10	306
Maximo "	9 10		1 45	8 54	AM	PM
Alliance ar	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 05	AM	PM
" lv	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 40	*9 35	*3 45
Salem "	10 01	3 34	2 39	10 12	9 53	4 03
Leetonia "	10 15		2 45	10 28		a
Columbiana "	10 21		2 54	10 38		
Beaver Falls "	11 30	4 45	4 00	11 55	10 41	4 51
Pittsb'gh ar	11 05	5 50	5 30	1 25	11 30	5 40
	AM	AM	PM	P M	AM	PM

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 8, 15, 306 and 307. Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 9 and 10 Chicago, No. 6 to Pittsburgh and Nos. 6, 8, 29 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. a To let off Cleveland passengers. ||Meals. ¶Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **No. 8** connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-19-99.—C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 55		
Bridgeport	.....	6 10	1 00	4 10
Uhrichsville	5 30	8 10	3 00	6 16
N Philadelphia	5 48	8 27	3 18	6 34
Canal Dover	5 55	8 34	3 26	6 41
Justus	6 24	9 03	3 55	7 09
Massillon	6 40	9 18	4 11	7 23
Canal Fulton	6 58	9 35	4 28	.....
Warwick	7 05	9 42	4 35	.....
Sterling	7 27	10 04	4 59	.....
Seville	7 33	10 10	5 05	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina	7 55	10 30	5 26	.....
Lester	8 10	10 49	5 40	.....
Brooklyn	8 54	11 24	6 26	.....
Cleveland	9 10	11 40	6 40	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 15	10 41	5 47	2 05
Grafton	8 35	10 59	6 05	2 28
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 23	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	6 37	2 55

South Bound. Main Line	1	3	5	7
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	4 40	.....
Brooklyn	7 24	1 16	4 54	.....
Lester	8 14	2 02	5 46	.....
Medina	8 23	2 11	5 56	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seville	8 43	2 30	6 19	.....
Sterling	8 49	2 36	6 26	.....
Warwick	9 11	2 58	6 48	.....
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	6 56	.....
Massillon	9 39	3 23	7 16	6 30
Jutuss	9 58	3 40	7 31	6 46
Canal Dover	10 26	4 11	8 01	7 16
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 08	7 23
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	8 25	7 44
Bridgeport	1 15	6 50	.....	9 50
Bellaire	.....	7 05	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	7 05	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	7 20	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	7 41	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester	8 00	1 57	5 15	10 35

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 6:40 a. m., southbound, 8:26 p. m. Electric cars, Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

CA&C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	2	38	28	4
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 35	*3 10	*7 35	.....
Hudson	9 39	4 15	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ..... { ar	9 56	4 45	9 07	11 15
{ lv	9 56	4 45	9 07	11 15
Barberton	10 10	5 02	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ..... { ar	10 48	5 40	10 00	8
{ lv	10 50	5 45	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 32	*6 30	10 47	*5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 58	.....	12 30	7 10
COLUMBUS ..... ar	*2 10	.....	*2 00	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	35	3	27	7
	a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	.....	*11 45	*12 35	*4 35
Mt. Vernon	.....	1 15	2 25	6 10
Millersburg	*8 50	2 35	3 55	*7 25
ORRVILLE ..... { ar	9 35	3 17	4 45	6
{ lv	9 40	3 22	4 55	p m
Barberton	10 17	3 58	5 37	*2 10
AKRON ..... { ar	10 37	4 15	5 55	2 27
{ lv	10 37	4 15	6 05	2 27
Hudson	11 02	4 45	6 35	*2 53
CLEVELAND ..... ar	†12 10	*5 40	*7 30	.....
	p m	p m	a m	p m

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NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 3 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 55	
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	6 25	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 8.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 10 00	P 3 25	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 15	4 55	7 50
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 59	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	..	6 10	9 20

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RESIGNATION.

The maddest tears are those that never fall,
But are held smarting in the aching eyes;
The truest prayers can find no words at all,
But flutter wearily to God in sighs.

We need not speak if with our hearts we pray
And by our living try to do his will
Who leads us gently in the narrow way
And when we murmur whispers, "Peace, be still."

—Annie Linden in Pall Mall Gazette.

AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

A Sketch In the Franco-Prussian War.

BY ANDRE THURIET.

The towns of certain of the French provinces are like plants of the same family in having the cast of countenance, so to speak, which reveals the common ancestry. Haute-Marne's characteristic is its high perched, grim, sullen towns, among which L—— is undeniably that which emphasizes the familiar features with the greatest originality.

Built on the summit of a rocky hill, it is protected on the south by a citadel with eight bastions, while on the north stand forth its towers, hospice, the stern profiled cathedral and the dark walls of the ancient ramparts which stretch away from a Roman-Gallic triumphal arch.

Within are the seminary and barracks. The old streets are constantly swept by the fierce bise.

The smaller homes lie at the back of a damp and solemn court, protected from curious eyes by a high wall and a hermetically sealed carriage gate. There are few windows on the street; but, to make amends, many openings overlook the inner gardens and the surrounding country. One gets the impression that the inhabitants rarely venture out and so live after the English motto, "My house is my castle."

The people of L—— are, in fact, "stay at homes," uncommunicative, not particularly pleasing, which, however, does not hinder their being a good natured lot at heart and high spirited on occasion to the point of absurdity.

My old cousin Melasippe Rousselot had lived in L—— since time immemorial. He practiced medicine and was a complete resume of the virtues and foibles of his compatriots. Tall, thin, stern and rugged as a native rock, prejudiced and impassioned in his tastes and ideas, he had withal the gentle madness of the collector, the most heroic chimeras and a tendency to make mysterious the future. With a high temper and the fierceness of a wild boar, he was often brave to the point of foolhardiness. He boasted, indeed, of having known fear only once, and under these circumstances:

The province of Haute-Marne was invaded by the Germans in the August of 1870. They had already occupied the principal points; but, despite L——'s being an important town, they had neglected to lay siege to it, doubtless thinking it useless to waste time and men in investing it, while they commanded the situation on both sides. So up to the beginning of January, 1871, not a helmet had been seen or a cannon shot exchanged. Nevertheless the invasion continued, and communication with the outer world grew more and more difficult, rations became scarce and very dear, and, as they lived from day to day in the expectation of being besieged, each one put himself on a short allowance.

Suddenly it was discovered that a fresh supply of drugs would be needed for the ambulances. Ten miles away at Recy-sur-Ource was a military pharmacy protected by the French troops that occupied the part of the province of Cote d'Or which as yet had not been invaded. To gain this little Bergundian town, though, the risk must be encountered of falling into the hands of the Germans. My cousin Melasippe was a member of the Red Cross and offered boldly to go to Recy for the necessary quinine and antiseptics.

So one morning, wearing the Red Cross badge, bundled up in his fur greatcoat, he set out on his journey, jogging along in an ancient cab drawn by a brisk mare. The road was free—not a Prussian on the horizon—and he arrived without trouble at his destination. After stuffing the box of his vehicle with a whole pharmacy he went to the principal inn and resolved to order a fine dinner. "If I am going to pull in my belt these next few weeks," he reflected, "it is only right to console myself beforehand with a little dissipation!"

In the hotel dining room he found a large and merry gathering of officers, delegates of the province, surgeons, all epicures and the owners of good appetites, so that they did honor to the menu. With the dessert they turned to military affairs and the march of the enemy. My cousin told of his expedition and said that he had found the road open from L—— to Recy.

"Ah, you come from L——, doctor?" interrupted one of the delegates. "When do you return?"

"Tomorrow morning."

"In that case I am going to charge you with a dispatch for the sous-prefet. It is urgent."

Melasippe lost no time in putting himself at the prefectural service. The official wrote his dispatch, sealed it in an official envelope, gave it to my cousin, adding gravely:

"I commend this to you. It is important business, and I shall thank you for delivering it into the hands of the sous-prefet himself."

The next morning, after taking a fine roast and some burgundy on board for ballast and trusting the official missive to his waistcoat pocket, Melasippe mounted to the box and whipped his mare into a brisk trot. The air was clear and dry, and his host's wine at Recy had toned up my old cousin, so that he was in gay spirits. As he was leaving Auberive he saw an old farmer of his acquaintance standing in the barn door, very preoccupied. He hailed him jocosely:

"Eh, there, Father Sausseret! What are you doing there—waiting for the Prussians?"

"I'm not waiting," he answered sarcastically, "because they're here already. All you have to do is to look toward Montavoir to see them."

Melasippe turned his head quickly and saw the Prussians pouring forth from the edge of the wood in the direction indicated.

He trembled from head to foot, a cold sweat burst out on his temples, and he flung out a sharp crack of the whip at his mare, who trotted on quickly. He thought of the important dispatch in his pocket, and a train of lugubrious reflections wound through his mind.

"They will take to the road. They will search me, find the dispatch—communication under cover of the Red Cross. The military code is pitiless; I shall be shot!"

How to execute his patriotic mission and at the same time to rid himself of a compromising paper! He naturally thought of Dumas, who makes Chicot in a similar situation destroy a confidential letter of Henry III's after learning it by heart. An idea! He would burn the letter after reading and memorizing the text. But perhaps the woods to the right and to the left were filled with hostile sentinels. They had undoubtedly seen him already. To strike a match and burn a paper would lay him open to suspicion. While terror and the sense of peril were thus agitating him and he was sweating under the painful mental operation he suddenly felt the pipe in his pocket.

"Saved!" he said. "There can be nothing unnatural about lighting one's pipe with a scrap of paper."

So he fastened the reins down under the dashboard of his coach, prepared his matches, quickly broke the seal of the dispatch under cover of his cap and dutifully began to read. These were the contents, word for word:

Prefecture of Cote d'Or to the sous-prefet of L.
—Hello, old fellow! How are you? You must be bored to death upon that rock of yours. Will drink to you tonight. GASTON.

"In heaven's name!" swore Melasippe, twisting the official papers furiously and making them blaze up from the bowl of his pipe in a great rage. "They played the devil with me!"

He returned to L—— as peaceably as he had left, but to this day, even after 26 years, Cousin Melasippe has never forgiven the sender of the dispatch. Each time he tells the story he adds, shaking his fist, as if the malefactor were before his eyes:

"Oh, the mean, the beastly, cur! He'll pay me some day! He'd better keep out of my way!"—Translated From the French For Short Stories.

Dutch Streets.

Commend us to the ever tranquil Dutch streets, with their mellow, antique houses. These mostly follow circles, as is to be expected in a fortified place. But the typical Dutch street, found everywhere, is the line of houses by the canal, a range of old trees in front, shading the Indian red brick behind, with its bright white window sashes, as bright as much polished brass.

Nothing is more suggestive of tranquil repose and old fashion. They stretch along the broad canal before them, where bridges cross and barges lie together alongside. Even in very populous capitals we come in the suburbs on some delightful, retired bits of canal, leaving much the same effect as does Church row at Hampstead.

Old fashioned, well to do folk live here in retirement. There is one such at the entrance of The Hague on the Scheveningen side, where the charming woods begin. Anything more old world and solemnly attractive cannot be imagined. We might well fancy ourselves back to the days of Sir William Temple and of William of Orange, who may have strolled along these banks.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Table Mountain Ropeway.

The ropeway located at Table mountain, in South Africa, is an important example of a line 5,280 feet long. It consists of a single fixed rope, on which one carriage is drawn to and fro with an endless hauling rope, the driving gear having reversing motion so that the direction of travel of the carrier can be controlled. Commencing at sea level and following the ground on posts spaced about 300 feet apart, the cable takes a span of 1,500 feet, rising to a projecting rock some 1,480 feet above the starting point. Resting on a support at this point, the cable again takes a span of 1,400 feet to an upper terminal 2,200 feet above the lower one. This ropeway has worked so satisfactorily that it is not only used for the carriage of materials employed in the construction of a reservoir, but is at times used for passengers.—Engineering Magazine.

Calculating Machines.

Babbage's calculating machine, which was adopted by England in 1821, was capable of computing any table by the aid of differences and of extracting the roots of equations and printing its own results, but its complexity prevented it from coming into general use, and when grants from the English government were discontinued it was put aside.

The machine used in the census bureau at Washington is one of the most marvelous mechanical calculators ever contrived. By the use of a system of perforated cards it tabulates and records the returns with which the office has to deal with absolute certainty and with a speed which could not otherwise be reached save by the employment of a very large clerical staff.

THE ORIGIN OF TEA.

AN INTERESTING LEGEND OF THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

The Myth of Prince Darmal's Amputated Eyelids, From Which Sprang the Plant That Gives Us the Cup That Cheers, but Doesn't Inebriate.

In the youthful years of the nineteenth century the proposal was made seriously, but apparently not entertained seriously, to make the tea plant the national flower of the United States. And why? Because the advocates of tea urged that it was the emblem of resolution, and by some roundabout mental process they argued that the resolution displayed by strong tea was emblematical of the agency of tea in molding the destinies of the American people at the celebrated Boston tea party.

As a matter of fact, tea is much more popular now in the United States than it was when the whimsical proposition was made. We are not yet, like the English, a nation of tea drinkers, but tea is now on every restaurant bill of fare—real tea and not pale yellow water. Most housewives know how to make it, and afternoon tea is an established institution.

Few persons know the Chinese myth of the origin of tea. A Chinese historian, to whom, as he has been dead for many thousands of moons and hundreds of years, a grateful acknowledgment of indebtedness is hereby made, tells the story. He says that in the early part of the sixth century Prince Darmal, the son of an Indian king, landed in the Celestial empire.

Darmal was a missionary. He took the utmost pains to spread throughout China a knowledge of the Hindoo god and of the most remarkable of the Hindoo true religions, that which in recent years enlisted the sympathies and sometimes the active championship of Sir Edwin Arnold and other thinking men. This missionary prince must have met with success, for all Chinamen are not followers of Confucius; a great many of them are Buddhists.

Prince Darmal, to stimulate others by what he thought a good example, subjected himself to privations of every kind. He spent the greater part of his time in the open air. He prayed frequently, and he often performed long fasts. In one of his fasts he vowed that he would keep awake, but the flesh overcame the spirit, and he fell asleep. When he awoke, he was still drowsy, but he roused himself by a desperate effort, and, determined to make amends for his violation of his oath of wakefulness, he cut off his offending members—his eyelids—and threw them on the ground.

Next day, after being awake all night—having no eyelids, he could not sleep; that is the logic of the story—he found that his cast off eyelids had taken root in the soil and had sprung up into a shrub the like of which the earth had never before produced. He plucked and ate some of the leaves of the shrub. He became exhilarated. His strength was restored. His drowsiness left him, and he became more wide awake than ever before.

In fact, he never again missed his eyelids. Whenever he felt sleepy or tired he ate some of the eyelid leaves, which may account for the modern expression "Go, eat your eyelids." Darmal recommended the wonderful plant to his disciples and followers, by whose means its reputation increased and since whose time it has been used generally.

In due course of time some careless Chinese servant spilt a cup of boiling water over a bowl of the eyelid leaves and, drinking up the liquor in order that his carelessness might not be detected, was astonished at the result. With pitying and superior glances he watched his master and his master's family and guests eat the tea leaves. Then, throwing himself upon the ground, he acknowledged his fault, for they had been complaining that the leaves were rather damp, and infused for them all the liquor of the leaves in the simplest fashion, which is the Chinese fashion unto this day—putting the leaves into cups and pouring boiling water over them.

It is to be hoped that no one will think any the less of tea when he learns that it belongs to the natural order ternstromiacea. Lindley remarks that, although many of the plants of this order come chiefly from China and America, after all they form an inconsiderable part of the whole number belonging to it.

China contains seven or eight, North America four or five, while 60 or 70 are beautiful trees and shrubs, natives of the woods of South America. About 20 varieties are known in the East Indies, and one comes from Africa. India and Ceylon teas are almost as well known as Chinese.

The plant is called by the Chinese tcha or tha and te. In Malay it is teh. English speaking people used to pronounce it tay, as the French do, spelling it the, and the Germans, who spell it thee, at the present time. Pope, the English poet, rhymed it with obey, away and stay at various times in various poems.—New York Press.

Point Not Well Taken.

"It seems to me," said the magazine editor, condescending to point out some of the flaws in the literary style of the contributor, "you use a faulty figure of speech when you speak of a 'brave old hearthstone.' How can a hearthstone be brave?"

"Well, sir," said the contributor, "the one I am writing about has been under fire for nearly 40 years without flinching."—Chicago Tribune.

He Got It Anyway.

"You say the man stole your umbrella?"

"Well, I don't want to be too sure about it. He may have been the original owner."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Surgical operations and flesh destroying plasters are useless, painful and dangerous, and besides, never cure Cancer.

No matter how often a cancerous sore is removed, another comes at or near the same point, and always in a worse form. Does not this prove conclusively that Cancer is a blood disease, and that it is folly to attempt to cure this deep-seated, dangerous blood trouble by cutting or burning out the sore, which, after all, is only an outward sign of the disease—a place of exit for the poison?

Cancer runs in families through many generations, and those whose ancestors have been afflicted with it are liable at any time to be stricken with the deadly malady.

Only Blood Diseases can be Transmitted from One Generation to Another

—further proof that Cancer is a disease of the blood.

To cure a blood disease like this you must cure the entire blood system—remove every trace of the poison. Nothing cures Cancer effectually and permanently but S. S. S.

S. S. S. enters the circulation, searches out and removes all taint, and stops the formation of cancerous cells. No mere tonic or ordinary blood medicine can do this. S. S. S. goes down to the very roots of the disease, and forces out the deadly poison, allowing the sore to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. at the same time purifies the blood and builds up the general health.

A little pimple, a harmless looking wart or mole, a lump in the breast, a cut or bruise that refuses to heal under ordinary treatment, should all be looked upon with suspicion, as this is often the beginning of a bad form of cancer.

Mrs. Sarah M. Keesling, 941 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn., writes: "I am 41 years old, and for three years had suffered with a severe form of Cancer on my jaw, which the doctors in this city said was incurable, and that I could not live more than six months. I accepted their statement as true, and had given up all hope of ever being well again when my druggist, knowing of my condition, recommended S. S. S. After taking a few bottles the sore began to heal, much to the surprise of the physicians and in a short time made a complete cure. I have gained in flesh, my appetite is splendid, sleep is refreshing—in fact, am enjoying perfect health."

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of long experience, who are especially skilled in treating Cancer and other blood diseases. Write for any advice or information wanted, we make no charge whatever for this service.

S. S. S.

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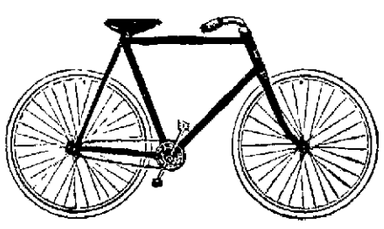

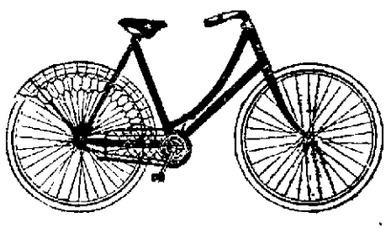

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TESTIMONY TAKEN.

Witnesses for the State Being Examined.

THE JURY ORDERED OUT.

Dying Declaration of John Hartong Admitted as Testimony—State Has Summoned Thirty-three Witnesses, Two of Whom are Convicts.

CANTON, March 21 —Immediately upon the qualification of the jurors in the Henderson case at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Prosecuting Attorney Day began the statement of the case for the state. First he read the indictment which was returned against the prisoner by the grand jury. Then followed a narration of one of the worst crimes committed in the history of Stark county. The topography of the country in the vicinity of the Hartong house was explained. The house, which was a one story, two-roomed structure, 26½ feet by 17½ feet, formerly used as a little store, was situated on the south side of the road which runs east and west between Ault man, a station on the C. T. & V railway, and the village of Greentown, two miles distant. The house was built on a small eminence, about twenty-five feet from the road.

The larger of the two rooms into which the cottage was divided was Hartong's living room, the other being utilized as a storeroom. The location of the various articles of furniture was explained to the jury. On the morning of December 3, 1897, Mr Day said, a young man named Myer heard groans while passing the Hartong residence. He related the fact to a neighbor named Byerly, and with the latter and another neighbor, named Walters, they investigated They found the side door, which had always been used as a means of ingress to the house, standing ajar. Entering the storeroom, they further found that the door which communicated to the living room was barred from the outside, as if to confine someone within. Everything was found lying in confusion.

Hartong not being in sight, they called his name. "I am here," he called feebly from a corner, where he was lying almost devoid of any clothing. His legs were bound in three places, and his hands were tied behind his back.

"I'm glad you found me, boys," he is reported to have said, "You saved my life before, but you can't do it this time. I'm done for."

"Why, what is the matter, Mr. Hartong?" one of them said.

"Why," said he, "the house was broken into by three smallish——"

"We object," said Mr. Grant. The court sustained the objection, declaring that the conversation and whatever statements that might have been made should be brought out in the testimony, notwithstanding the fact that the state held that it was a dying declaration, and the prosecutor was directed to confine his statement to a synopsis of the facts.

Continuing, Mr. Day told of the terrible wounds that covered the old man's body. His limbs, hands and face were lacerated by the chafing of the ropes and gag. Burns were found on his hands and hips, inflicted with the intention of compelling the unfortunate man to reveal the hiding place of his riches. On his temple and right arm were ugly looking wounds. Along the entire length of his spine were black and blue marks, such as might be sustained by kicks. As they lifted the old man to lay him on the bed, they found an iron wedge on the floor. It was covered with blood, and had on it some gray hair. It was of the same size as the wounds on Hartong's temple and arm, and had been evidently used as the weapon for their infliction.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was tenderly cared for by neighbors, he died a week later. During the time that he hovered between life and death he retained perfect consciousness, was perfectly aware of his physical condition and made statements to persons who are to appear as witnesses for the state. A post mortem examination was held by Drs. C. W. Steele and E D. Brant

"We expect to offer evidence that will prove the prisoner at the bar guilty of this crime," said Mr. Day. "We expect to show that he was seen in the near vicinity of the scene of the crime on the night that it was committed. We expect to have property, proved to have been in his possession, identified as having belonged to the murdered man. Finally, we expect to introduce witnesses to whom the accused has at different times made admissions of his connection with the crime."

J. J. Grant then stated the case of the defense, which was very short. "We plead today," said he, "as we always have pleaded, 'not guilty.' The statement of the state, I can say truthfully, is the first information that we have received of the nature of the evidence which is to be introduced against us. We throw ourselves on your impartial consideration. Hear us, and then decide."

County Surveyor John H. Hoover, the first witness for the state, was called at 3:40 Tuesday afternoon Mr. Hoover had been familiar with the country in the vicinity of Greentown for the past four years. At the request of Mr. Day, he had prepared a plat of the Hartong premises and the surroundings which was explained to the jury. Mr. Hoover admitted to Judge Baldwin that he had prepared the plat of the house from descriptions furnished by neighbors, the building having been moved and converted into a stable since the tragedy. Mr. Pomerene offered the plat to the court, but on the objection of Judge Baldwin its introduction was deferred until witnesses had testified as to its correctness

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Wednesday morning's session began with a smaller number of spectators in attendance than usual, although the court room was crowded in a short time after. Deputy Clerk Bliss read the journal record of Tuesday's proceedings, neither side objecting to the journal as read.

Otto W. Myer, now of Cleveland, but formerly of Greentown, was the first witness called, and was examined by Mr Day. In the latter part of the year 1897 the witness was employed in the celery gardens of Frank Byerly, west of Greentown. At about 5 o'clock of the morning of December 3 of that year, witness started from the residence of his parents to assume his duties at the Byerly farm. The road taken led him past the Hartong residence, and as he passed the latter place he heard sounds much in the nature of groans proceeding from within; he thought nothing of the matter and continued on his way. Arriving at his place of work, he communicated to Mr. Byerly what he had heard, and the latter, with Byron Walters, proceeded to the residence. The witness did not hear of anything that had gone amiss at the house until about 9 o'clock in the morning, when, he said, he immediately repaired to the place. He described everything in the house as being in great confusion. A scantling, about ten feet in length, was lying outside of the door, one of the ends of which was in a battered condition. The door bore such marks as might be made by a piece of timber of this size, used as a battering ram. The defense did not resort to cross examination.

The plat of the Hartong premises, drawn by Mr. Hoover, to the introduction of which the defense objected Tuesday, was admitted by the court.

Frank Byerly, of Canton, was next examined by Prosecutor Day. He conducted a celery garden near Greentown, in December, 1897; the Hartong residence was on the opposite side of the road and to the east of his place; he was starting a fire on the morning of December 3 when Myer reported what he had heard in passing the Hartong house; he started shortly after for the latter place, and was standing in an alley between it and the Walters residence where he heard groans proceeding from within; he immediately informed Mr. Walters, and taking a lantern, they started to investigate. [The witness was here shown Mr. Hoover's plat of the premises. He had never been in the house before, and accordingly could not testify as to its arrangements.] They entered the first room, Mr. Walters leading; the door which led into the second room was tightly barred from the outside with a fence picket; this was removed and the two entered the room; the witness then described the condition of various articles of furniture, as he remembered them. The bedtick had been ripped open and straw strewn over the floor. Everything he said was "upside down." Hartong was discovered lying upon the floor in front of the bed. His legs were tied at the ankles and knees, and his wrists were tied behind his back. From the cords at the ankle strips of cloth tied his feet to a post at the foot of the bed. Strips of the same material were tied to the old man's neck and to another post at the head of the bed. A towel, used as a gag, had slipped down and was circling about his neck wet with blood. A large bruise was found on the left temple; the wrists were swollen and bloody at the places where they were tied; on the right hip there was a scar about the size of a silver dollar; the scar was open and sore. They cut the bands and removed the old man, who was in an almost frozen condition, to the bed, and the witness then proceeded to build a fire, while Mr. Walters called Charles Smith, residing fifty feet to the west, returning with the latter in a short time. The state then finished with the witness, announcing, however, that he would be recalled later.

Mr. Grant took up the cross examination of the witness. Nothing material was developed beyond the witness's admission that the blood on Hartong's mouth might have come from a bleeding tooth or gum.

Byron Walters, of New Berlin, in 1897 a resident of Greentown, was the next witness called, his examination being conducted by Assistant Prosecutor Pomerene. His testimony was largely corroborative of that given by the preceding witness, going more into the details of the condition of Hartong and the room in which he was found. In answer to questions witness began a statement of what the state called the dying declaration of Hartong. The defense objected, saying the declaration should be excluded, owing to the fact that Hartong had lived for a week after the night of the robbery. After considerable discussion, the jury was ordered to retire, and a preliminary hearing was held. Judge McCarty held that inasmuch as the the injured man felt assured that he would never recover from his rough handling, the statements made to witness should be admitted as testimony, and the jury was recalled, and the examination of Walters continued.

Hartong said four men were connected with the robbery of his house, only three of whom were in the room. The three who assaulted him were large men. On entering the room one of them struck him, knocking him senseless, and while he lay in an unconscious condition they ransacked the house, securing five hundred dollars which he had secreted in a barrel containing oats. When he regained consciousness they demanded that he tell them where the rest of his money was hidden, and upon his refusing to do so they applied a lighted candle to his feet and hip and otherwise brutally treated him, finally securing a belt he wore around his body, which contained two hundred dollars. The robbers discussed the advisability of burning the building with their victim in it, but this was opposed by one of the men, and they decided to securely bind and gag him, although they did not believe he would recover consciousness and be able to give the alarm. The witness said Hartong fully described one of the bills taken from the belt, giving the number and date of issue and such other information as to render its identification easy.

Hartong's description of the robbers tallied exactly with the appearance of four men who called at a religious meeting being held in the village the night of the robbery, and it is claimed that witnesses will identify Henderson as one of the party. Isaac Stripe, who was present at the meeting, and who has been summoned by the state, says he has been approached by people, quite recently, who informed him that absence from the state during the time set for the trial might prove to his advantage.

Thirty-three witnesses have been summoned by the state, including two convicts from the Columbus penitentiary, who are expected to arrive this afternoon. So far the defense has summoned but two, but others will be called as the trial proceeds.

Sheriff Zaiser has requested the county commissioners to furnish additional guards at the county jail during the trial, information having reached him that an effort may be made to release the convicts brought here from Columbus The commissioners, however, believe that one man on duty during the night, as at present, with the city policemen on duty around the square, will be able to frustrate any attempt at a jail delivery.

MINING MATTERS.

The general belief that the mines are in steady operation at present because coal can be produced for much less money now than after April 1, when the miners advance in wages goes into effect is, according to statements of operators, based on ignorance. "It is pure nonsense," said the Hon. Anthony Howells, president of the Massillon District Coal Operators' Association, today. "In the first place, the operators of this district have no place to stock their coal. They must either put it aboard cars or leave it in the earth. Secondly, there is a market for every ton of coal that can be produced, and the indications are that the demand will continue good. Nothing is to be gained by passing present certainties for future uncertainties."

The miners' victory in the struggle for the eight-hour workday will be celebrated the country over on March 31, which they have selected as their holiday. It is not known exactly what sort of a demonstration the Massillon district will have, but it is expected that President Myrick Evans, of North Lawrence, will announce his plans this week.

The mine which J. H. Somer & Company are opening at Sherodsville promises to be one of the largest in the state. The vein is thick and many acres in extent. It is the calculation that the capacity of the mine will be 100 cars of coal a day.

"FAMOUS OLD WATERWAY."

Not Wholly Without Friends in the Town of Navarre.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

In your issue of the 17th inst. our attention has been called to an article headed "Much in Sight—Navarre Has Much to Talk About," etc. We infer from the article that your correspondent was out on a "run" for news, and no doubt was anxious that any news that might be gleaned should be the truth, especially as he seems to have called upon some of the business men of the town. In one item of his article, "A Famous Waterway No Longer Loved"—referring to the Ohio canal—it would seem that someone has been misquoted, or the informant is unacquainted with the present feeling of the citizens of the town toward that "famous waterway," and is certainly not identified with its business interests. Its value to the community might be inferred from the amount of business done by Mr. Hess, of the Standard Coal Company, who operates an extensive mine on the edge of town and ships his product by canal. Other industries vitally interested are the Navarre Stoneware Company, which owns clay lands adjacent to town and along that unlovely stream, and also valuable leases on clay along its banks, depending upon that "no longer loved waterway" for transportation, and R. Hug, who has just erected a new planing mill at a cost of many thousands of dollars, has located on the canal because of the advantage he has derived from it, and expects to continue. There are many other industries that depend on, and would suffer by the loss of the canal, and by way of proof I will quote you an item in your correspondent's article. Note the jar: "The Rosey Stave Company is another new concern that is much talked about. Barrel staves will be manufactured. It is said the works will be located near the old Beaver Run mine, southeast of town. The purpose of Mr. Rosey in establishing the works at this point is that the elm he needs in his business is right at hand, as is also the canal, over which he intends to do most of his shipping." Mr. Rosey, like the rest of Navarre people, sees business in that "famous old waterway." W. G. MILLER.

Navarre, March 20.

Friday night, the high school entertainment. Prices 15 and 25 cents.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Waiting Anxiously for News from Mafeking.

BURGHERS GIVE UP ARMS.

President Steyn is Bitterly Denounced by the Free Staters—Methuen Captures a Large Supply of Ammunition at Bashof.

LONDON, March 21 —[By Associated Press]—The only South African news received today at the war office relates to desultory firing during Sunday at Warrenton, north of Kimberly, which resulted in the retreat of the Boers toward Christiana.

The garrison at Mafeking is still holding out, and in military circles it is firmly believed that the siege will be raised within a few days. The relief columns are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, meeting with but slight opposition.

The destruction of the bridges across the Modder river at Winburg Kroonstad will greatly retard the British advance, especially in the transportation of supplies.

A special from Bloemfontein says the Orange Free Staters are delivering up their arms as fast as they can be registered. There is bitter feeling among the burghers against President Steyn, and his efforts to rally a force at Kroonstadt are meeting with but little success.

At Boshof General Methuen captured one million rounds of Mauser cartridges, but took no prisoners.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

Six Children Taken from a Burning Building.

NEW YORK, March 21.—[By Associated Press]—Six lives were saved by the gallant work of M. S. Anderson, a young colored man, at a fire in a flat in West 134th street today. A man and six children were at a window on the second floor, unable to escape. Anderson, with two men, ran to the third floor of the building alongside, and while two men had him by the feet he swung his body so as to reach the children and pass them in the window. Firemen rescued the father by a ladder.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Preference Given to Soldiers in Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—[By Associated Press.]—The senate committee on civil service authorized a favorable report on the bill giving preference to soldiers of the civil war in positions in the civil service of the government, with amendments including soldiers in the Spanish and Phillippine wars.

The House committee on foreign affairs decided to investigate the charges made by ex-Consul Macrum that his mail was opened by British authorities.

ENGINEER KILLED.

Pennsylvania Locomotive Leaves the Track.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 21.—[By Associated Press]—The engine of the second section of the Western express left the track here and fell on its side. Engineer Kauffman was killed, and Fireman Schuman escaped with slight injury. No others were hurt.

CLEVELAND MACHINISTS.

Will Decide the Question of a Strike Tonight.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—[By Associated Press]—James O'Connell, president of the International Machinists' Union, is here in conference with the local union regarding the proposed strike. It will be decided tonight whether it is best to strike or not.

THE SCARE IS OVER.

Beach City Small Pox Patients Have Recovered.

BEACH CITY, March 20.—The smallpox patient is about well, and there has been no spread of the disease from the home in which it was discovered. One member of the same family has a mild attack; the other members have security against it by early and successful vaccination. The scare is over and people talk very little about the matter. Trade is reviving rapidly and the city is once more assuming its habitual hustle. The health officer, Dr. Pfouts, Dr. Goudy and Dr. Robinett, the town council, board of education and others deserve special credit for the care exercised in behalf of our town. The schools will be retarded somewhat in their progress but they will resume their splendid efficiency, no doubt, at an early date.

The contest for member of school board has left no visible ripple on the surface and all is quiet. Beach City is fully aware that our public school system is one of importance, therefore she interests herself in the school elections. The nominees for members of the board of education are as follows: For three years—James M. Ramsy, Philip Creasy. For one year—J. B. Eberly. They will have no opposition for election on April 2.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Tired Tired Tired

LaGrippe made you tired, and you are tired out. You are tired in muscle and tired in brain, tired in body and tired in mind. Your heart is tired, your nerves are tired, you are tired all over. You are too tired to rest, too tired to sleep and you feel worse in the morning than you did when you retired at night. You must have rest—rest for your worn-out nerves and your weary brain—rest that will give your tired body a chance to recover. You can get it right away if you will send to your druggist for

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Don't put it off but get it today, and you will have the first night of soothing, sweet, refreshing sleep you have had since the grip first got you in its clutch.

"I had LaGrippe and the disease hung on me for five weeks in spite of everything. I had a fluttering pain about my heart, could not eat anything, was run-down, weak, nervous and unable to sleep. In fact I was all tired out and had no ambition for anything. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and found rest and sweet sleep the first night. I also used Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, and can say, truly, they accomplished wonders for me."

MRS. ELIZA I. MASTERS, Monitor, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Send for free advice and booklet to

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday, March 27, Jesse Shreffler will offer at public sale at his residence, 1¼ miles south of Richville and 3 miles northeast of Navarre, 5 horses, 11 cattle, including 4 milk cows, 11 hogs, binder, mower, Peerless dropper, 3 wagons, 2 buggies, plows, harrows, grain drill, fanning mill, 2 harpoon hay books, ropes and pulleys, harness, bridles and collars, chains, forks, shove's, etc. Also numerous household articles. Chickens, potatoes by the bushel, wheat in the ground Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known. R. C. Foltz, auctioneer.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	106¾	107¼	105½	106⅞
American Tobacco	108	108¾	107¼	108
Atchison (Pfd.)	46¼	47¼	46	46⅞
C. B. & Q.	127¾	127⅞	127¼	127⅞
Federal Steel	50¼	52¾	50¾	52⅛
U. S. Leather (pfd)	13¼	13¾	13⅛	13⅛
Manhattan	96¾	98	96⅛	97
Missouri Pacific	46¼	47¼	46	46⅞
Louisville & Nashville	82½	85⅜	82¼	83⅛
Northern Pacific (pfd)	54½	55¾	54¼	55⅜

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	High est.	Lowest	Close.
Wheat				
May	66½	66¼	66⅛	66⅛
July	67⅞	67⅞	67	67
Corn				
May	37½	37¼	37	37⅛
July	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37½
Oats.				
May	24	24½	24	24
July	22¾	23	22⅞	23
Pork				
May	11 35	11 50	11 32	11 35
July	11 15	11 27	11 12	11 25
Lard				
May	6 05	6 10	6 02	6 07
July	6 15	6 17	6 12	6 15

CHICAGO, March 21.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle weak, good to prime; steers $4.75@$5.80; hogs lower, $4 70@$5.72½.

TOLEDO, March 19.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 71½

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocho or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St, N. Y.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, April the 14th, 1900, for furnishing the material and performing the labor required in the erection and completion of a two-story, two-room brick school building in the Town of West Brookfield, O., in accordance with plans, drawings and specifications on file at the office of H. C. Baer, Massillon, O.

Blank proposals will be furnished. None other will be accepted.

By Order of School Board.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TRAVELERS

Furnished Special Attendants by the Pennsylvania System.

The bureau of attendants for trans-Atlantic travelers established in Jersey City and New York City twenty years ago by the Pennsylvania system has proven a great convience to persons making European trips and to tourists arriving in America at that port. It will be particularly convenient for visitors to the Paris exposition because the departure docks of most of the Atlantic steamer lines are convenient to the new Jersey City passenger station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

This bureau consists of experienced agents whose duties are to meet passengers arriving in Jersey City and New York over the Pennsylvania Lines and assist them in arranging for trans Atlantic trips via any of the steamship lines by conducting them to steamships and aiding in preparations for a trip abroad.

These agents will provide cabs operated by the Pennsylvania system and aid passengers with their baggage. They are fully posted on matters pertaining to steamships leaving New York, and arrangements can be made through them for procuring steamship ticks in advance.

They also meet incoming steamships to aid travelers in shaping details for continuing journeys from New York over the Pennsylvania lines by furnishing tickets, arranging for the transfer of baggage from steamship docks after it has been passed by custom inspectors, and having the same checked through to destination. They will reserve sleeping car accommodations and will relieve persons of the foregoing details, making themselves useful as attendants and guides, free of charge.

Further information on the subject may be obtained by addressing the nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or C. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	70
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	38–40
Oats	24–25
Clover Seed	4 00–4 25
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu	40
Barley	40
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	40
Beets, per bushel	50
Apples	75–1 00
Cabbage, per pound	02
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	1 50
Onions	65
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Chickens, live, per pound	06
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	09
Turkeys, dressed	12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	08–09
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	06
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11

The following are retail prices:

Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c and 25c.

Don't forget to get a ticket for the "Class of 1900" entertainment, Friday, March 23.

C & B LINE

CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO

"While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

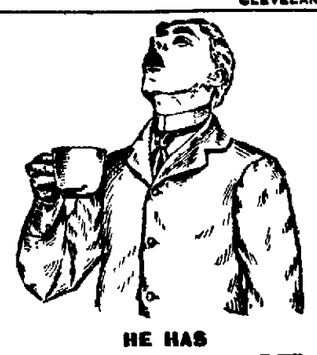
TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
CLEVELAND, O.



HE HAS
SORE THROAT
And is Gargling With
TONSILINE

That's one way of using it. Take it, gargle it, or spray it. TONSILINE never fails. 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

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